

U.K., Tunisia discuss Middle East

TUNIS (R) — Sir John Leahy, deputy under-secretary of state at the British Foreign Office, held talks Monday with Tunisian officials on the Middle East and African affairs. The British embassy said. The talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Mahmoud Mesriri focused on the Lebanon crisis, the Gulf and relations among the North African states. The discussions revealed "an agreement of views regarding the analysis of these questions and the means for finding solutions." Mr. Sir John said according to the Tunisian news agency TAP. Sir John is to meet Libyan officials in Tripoli Tuesday in the final stop of what an embassy spokesman said was a fact-finding tour.

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Prince Philip arrives in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at Queen Alia International Airport Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, the husband of Queen Elizabeth II, who arrived in Jordan Monday on a private visit guest of Prince Hassan. Prince Philip will meet His Majesty King Hussein and visit a number of economic and development projects in Jordan.

Shawwa seeks Cairo's assistance to students

CAIRO (R) — The former mayor of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, Rashad Al Shawwa, Monday asked for Egyptian help for its students. Mr. Shawwa, on a visit to Egypt, told reporters after talks with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali: "I have asked for Egyptian help for the strip including the increase of scholarships and other facilities for Gaza students." He added: "We are not happy under Israeli occupation. Building Jewish settlements is a violation of our sovereignty and the Arab countries should unify their stand towards this issue."

Assad chairs party meeting

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Sunday chaired the first meeting this year of the ruling Baath Party's 75-member central committee, which the government daily Tishrin said was expected to take important decisions on Lebanon. The official Syrian News Agency SANA said the meeting, the first this year, would discuss domestic issues, Arab affairs and foreign policy.

Gandhi meets rebel Sri Lankan leader

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Monday met Appapillai Amirthalingam, leader of the Sri Lankan Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), which advocates a separate state for the island's Tamil minority. Mr. Amirthalingam later told reporters that he had asked the Indian leaders to see that talks between the Sri Lankan government and Tamil leaders were held soon, and that he had told the Indian premier about the situation on the island.

Dhaka awaits official Indian word on fence

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh is awaiting the official text of remarks by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that India will proceed with a fence along the border between the two countries. Foreign Minister Shamsud Doha said.

Heseltine arrives in Ankara

ANKARA (R) — British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine arrived here Monday for talks on defence cooperation and possible arms sales. The Turkish Defence Ministry said. Mr. Heseltine, whose 24-hour visit was announced only shortly before his arrival, would also probably discuss the Cyprus problem with officials here, informed sources here said.

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Sharif Zaid reaffirms Kingdom's commitments towards Arab Nation

'Israel is trying to block U.S. arms sales to Jordan'

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan Monday accused Israel of trying to abort the sale of sophisticated U.S. arms to the Jordanian army and reaffirmed the Kingdom's commitment to continue support for Arab states in all aspects, including the military one.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker said: "Israel and the Zionist lobby (in the U.S.) have made it difficult for Jordan to obtain American arms in an attempt to thwart Jordanian efforts to get advanced arms from the U.S."

"In fact, the recent Israeli move is nothing new or surprising as it reminds us of Israel's previous attitudes against all efforts made by Arab states," he added.

Sharif Zaid was referring to reports broadcast by Israel Radio last week which mentioned the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force (RDF)" to be financed and armed by the U.S., to be used as a mobile force in emergencies in the Arabian Gulf.

Congressional sources were quoted as saying in Washington that U.S. officials had been consulting Congress on equipping a mobile force of Jordanian army units. They said the Reagan administration has proposed about \$200 million in aid primarily for troop-carrying planes and other equipment to move the force around the Gulf.

Reaffirming Jordan's concern over Arab identity and unity of purpose, Sharif Zaid said: "Jordan's support for Arab brothers in the Gulf and other Arab regions is not a new policy. Such a policy has been in full compliance with the principle of mutual assistance among various Arab states."

"As other countries support Jordan, it, in its turn, will continue to support its Arab brothers in all fields, including the military one," he said.

The commander-in-chief said Jordan considered the U.S. one of its main arms suppliers, adding that military discussions between Amman and Washington "have been taking place every year openly and in broad daylight."

Following is the full text of Sharif Zaid's statement:

"Jordan rejects and condemns attempts at casting doubts over its national commitments towards Arab brothers — commitments that have grown and become well established within the framework of Jordan's belief in Arab solidarity and unity of Arab destiny."

"Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, has always supported and will continue to support Arab brothers as it sees in them a steady source of support. By the same token, Jordan offers as much assistance as it could, in all fields, including the military one, to those brotherly Arab states in return for their aid."

"Jordan's support for its Arab brothers in the Gulf, and elsewhere, is not a new policy, nor is it a novelty, as this support has been a permanent feature of that Jordanian policy charted by His Majesty the King and deepened by practice over a quarter of a century. Such a policy has been in full compliance with the principle of mutual assistance among various Arab states and peoples in their

struggle against foreign threats, and in their drive for development and progress under an umbrella of security and stability."

"Jordan, which believes in diversification of its sources of arms supplies, still considers the United States one of the important sources of arms for its Armed Forces. To that end, Jordan has developed organisational frameworks that serve this purpose. This has been a fact known to all, and moreover, our meeting and consultations with the American side on arms sales and other related issues have been taking place every year openly and in broad daylight."

"Nonetheless, Jordan does not find it easy to obtain American arms, whether for financial or political reasons created by Israel and the Zionist lobby to block Jordanian efforts for getting modern weapons. This is obviously manifested in the way news of this issue (the so-called Jordanian RDF) has been disseminated, and which was directed in the first place at thwarting recent Jordanian efforts for obtaining advanced U.S. arms which were found necessary for the Armed Forces. Intensified consultations have been held frequently with the American side on the issue."

"In fact, the recent Israeli move is neither new nor surprising, as it reminds us of Israel's previous attitudes against all efforts made by Arab states neighbouring Israel to obtain modern weaponry from the U.S., or any other source."

"Jordan, while greatly concerned for its sovereignty and independence, is also keen on defending the Arab identity against all threats, whether coming through direct aggression or attempts at foreign domination."

"Jordan will carry out its national responsibilities whenever called upon to do so, as it has always done throughout its history, regardless of all obstacles and difficulties which the enemies of the Arab Nation try to create."

PLA chief-of-staff defects to rebels

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Monday faced a new challenge to his leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) when the head of its regular fighting arm joined rebels demanding his replacement.

Brigadier Tariq Al Khodra, chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), which has 20,000 troops attached to the armies of Syria, Egypt and Iraq, said he no longer recognised Mr. Arafat as head of the PLO.

His statement, carried by the official Syrian News Agency SANA, came less than 24 hours after Syria's defence minister branded Mr. Arafat a traitor and slave of the United States.

Mr. Arafat, as head of the PLO executive, theoretically wields authority over the PLA. But in practice his troops respond to the commands of the three Arab armies.

"We shall confront Arafat's practices, and the PLA regards the leadership of the revolutionary uprising as the legitimate leadership," Brig. Khodra's statement said.

The PLA headquarters is in Damascus and its units in Syria and Lebanon have been firmly under the political and financial wing of Syria for several years.

Arafat is involved in American-Zionist plots and is dragging the Palestinian people down a dangerous road," he said. "In his statements and deeds Arafat represents only himself," he added.

The PLA headquarters is in Damascus and its units in Syria and Lebanon have been firmly under the political and financial wing of Syria for several years.

Kaddouni, Sheikh Sabah discuss PLO crisis, page 2

Moscow hints at walkout from arms talks

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has given a strong hint it will walk out of the Geneva medium-range missile talks in December but Western diplomats said Monday the Kremlin may not have reached a final decision on its tactics.

Commenting on an official report of Soviet-West German talks in Vienna at the weekend, the diplomats said it implied Moscow would see no point in continuing the negotiations once deployment of new Western missiles starts in two months time.

But they added that the apparent threat to abandon Geneva

had been couched in deliberately vague terms which did not firmly commit Soviet leaders to any course of action.

"It's possible they just want to keep the West guessing, but our impression is that the leadership has still not finally made up its mind whether quitting the talks would be in its best interests," one Western disarmament expert said.

The Soviet report on the Vienna meeting between foreign ministers Andrei Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Mr. Gromyko had declared it was up to the United States to change its

attitude if the Geneva talks were to be a success.

The Soviet minister was quoted as adding that an agreement at the negotiations was still possible as long as deployment of the U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe had not been started.

"Until the deployment of new American atomic missile weapons begins in the FRG (West Germany) and other countries, an agreement still remains possible," Mr. Gromyko said.

Most Western diplomats said they saw the phrasing as the clearest

signal so far that Moscow was considering leaving the talks at that juncture. But they added that it also made clear the Kremlin would not walk out before deployment begins.

Following the weekend talks, Mr. Genscher said his impression was that the Soviet Union had still not firmly decided whether to stay on at Geneva after December.

Diplomats said the fact that Mr. Gromyko had not spoken to the press also indicated that the Kremlin did not want to be pinned down too firmly at the present stage.

Rangoon links Korean saboteurs to Oct. 9 blast

RANGOON (R) — Three Korean saboteurs found in Rangoon last week had an extensive range of equipment, including fountain pens that could be used as mines, and some of it matched items recovered after a blast that killed four South Korean cabinet ministers, the government said Monday.

A statement carried by the official Burmese News Agency (NAB) was the first word from the government on initial results of an investigation into the blast on Oct. 9 at the Martyrs' Mausoleum.

South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan narrowly missed the explosion which killed 17 South

Koreans and wounded 14 others and 32 Burmese. He has blamed North Korea for the incident.

But there was still no word from the government here on whether the three "saboteurs" — one of whom was killed by police while trying to escape from their custody — were North or South Koreans.

The official investigation into the blast is being conducted by a committee headed by Home and Religious Affairs Minister Major-General Min Gaung and NAB said the probe had turned up fresh details of the blast.

The statement said a radio receiver and transmitter seized from

the captured Koreans, together with the broken parts of a printed circuit and a condenser found at the mausoleum, led the investigators to the conclusion that the explosion was detonated by remote control.

"Some of the items seized from the captured men and those found at the site of the explosion were identical," it added.

The statement said items found on the men included food, medicines, dry-cell batteries, fountain pens which could be used as mines, iron balls, and pins for hand-grenades.

Two unexploded bombs were

found at the mausoleum, one charged with TNT and fuel, as well as a broken part of a circuit plate, condenser parts, ball bearings and small-sized horseshoe type magnets, it added.

South Korean sources here said one unexploded bomb was a high-powered Claymore device while the other was an incendiary of the anti-tank warhead type.

They said the bombs could be exploded from a distance of one to two kilometres.

Seoul awaits results of Rangoon probe, page 8



Two members of the Shi'ite Muslim sect, who Sunday protested against the continued Israeli occupation by burning Israeli vehicles in the southern Lebanese town of Nabatiyeh, shouts slogans and raises the V-for-victory symbol (A.P. wirephoto)

Yugoslav premier, Ramadan hold talks

BAGHDAD (R) — Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc began talks here Monday with Iraqi First Deputy Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan on the Gulf war, the Middle East and other issues of common interest, the Iraqi News Agency said.

Diplomats said the talks also centred on Iraqi requests to defer payments for projects carried out by Yugoslav firms. They said Iraq was repaying part of the debts in crude oil but gave no details.

The diplomats estimated more than 20,000 Yugoslav nationals and about 100 Yugoslav firms were working on Iraqi development projects, including two huge dams on the River Euphrates in western Iraq, hydroelectric power plants and telecommunications and housing projects.

They said Mr. Ramadan briefed Planinc on Iraq's efforts to boost oil exports through a pipeline through Turkey to the Mediterranean and other projected outlets through Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

The 800,000 barrels a day Turkish pipeline has been Iraq's only outlet for its oil exports since the outbreak of the war with Iran closed its Gulf ports and Syria shut a pipeline through its territory to the Mediterranean to Iraqi oil.

Syria weighs Arab deal on Iraqi pipeline, page 2

Lebanese sniping, shelling continue as reconciliation inches forward

BEIRUT (R) — Fresh sniping and shelling broke out on three of Lebanon's war fronts Monday as a mediator reported some progress in bringing rival factions to the negotiating table.

Businessman Rafiq Al Hariri, a key aide in Saudi peace efforts for Lebanon, said two pro-Syrian politicians had agreed to attend a national reconciliation conference scheduled for this Thursday.

Mr. Hariri made the announcement to reporters after talks in northern Lebanon with former President Suleiman Franjeh and ex-Premier Rashid Karami, the leading figures in the north of the country.

The mediator said the venue was still under discussion. The government and warring factions have been wrangling over where to meet for the past three weeks.

A Lebanese army soldier was wounded Monday morning in sniping fire between rival pro-Syrian Christian rightists and Shi'ite Muslim neighbourhoods in the southern suburbs of the capital, the army said.

Clashes between the army and gunmen were reported sporadically throughout the morning in the southern slums, which have been raked by daily sniper fire despite the Sept. 26 ceasefire.

President Amin Gemayel has called the conference to discuss political reforms to end Lebanon's nine years of civil strife and foreign invasion.

Eight of the nine politicians invited to the talks have now accepted the invitations in principle, though the holding of the conference still depends on finding an acceptable venue.

Mr. Hariri, speaking in Tripoli, said he was returning to Beirut to brief President Gemayel on his talks with the two northern leaders and would then head for Damascus.

Opposition sources say they hope that Syria will reverse its earlier rejection of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, as the venue and allow the meeting to go ahead.

In Tripoli, meanwhile, the city's

Hassan urges efforts to implement WHO services in occupied lands

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday called on the international community to pressure Israel to facilitate World Health Organisation (WHO) services for Palestinians living under occupation.

Prince Hassan, who was opening a meeting of the WHO's Eastern Mediterranean regional committee at the Royal Cultural Centre, pointed out that "thousands of innocent Arab citizens have lost their life in the occupied territories and in neighbouring Arab countries as a result of Israel's open aggression, which has also led to wide-scale destruction."

The Israeli aggression, Prince Hassan said, has resulted in thousands of Palestinians being displaced from their homes and thousands of others being deported

from their homeland who are living under most difficult health conditions.

More than a million Arabs have been living under the Israeli occupation (in the West Bank and Gaza) for more than 16 years, facing constant threat to their individual and national identity. Prince Hassan pointed out. They also face the threat of losing their land in the Israeli drive for building more Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, he said.

Israel's practices in the occupied territories call for a firm international stand, Prince Hassan said. He called on the WHO to organise its activities more effectively so that the people under occupation could be guaranteed appropriate health conditions.

Full story on page 3

McFarlane to replace Clark

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has chosen Middle East negotiator Robert McFarlane as White House national security affairs adviser to replace William Clark, administration officials said Sunday night.

Mr. Clark was named last week as interior secretary, in charge of America's natural resources, after James Watt resigned from the cabinet.

Mr. McFarlane, who kept his title as Mr. Clark's deputy when he went to the Middle East two and a half months ago, returned to Washington last week after helping to negotiate the fragile truce among warring factions in Lebanon.

Officials said they did not know who would succeed him as Middle East envoy.

Both Time magazine and ABC Television News said United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, the other major contender for Mr. Clark's job, would be offered some as yet undefined job in Washington if she wishes to change.

White House Chief of Staff James Baker, interviewed on a television news programme, (CBS "Face the Nation") gave no hint of when a decision might come or who would be offered the post.

The 45-year-old McFarlane, has been favoured for the national security post by Mr. Clark. Mr. Baker and Secretary of State George Shultz.

But Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Casey have been pushing for Mrs. Kirkpatrick because they fear Mr. McFarlane will not have the direct influence on presidential decisions Mr. Clark did.

As a trusted confidant and long-time Reagan friend, Mr. Clark has enjoyed virtually unrestricted access to the president.

Casualties will not alter Lebanon policy, U.S. says

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan is determined to keep an American military presence in Lebanon despite fresh casualties among the 1,600 U.S. Marines in the multinational peace-keeping force there, the White House said Monday.

Spokesman Larry Speakes firmly rejected suggestions that the killing of a Marine Sunday by a sniper, the sixth fatality the Americans have sustained, might force Mr. Reagan to review his policy in Lebanon.

"There will be no lack of determination on our part to remain there," Mr. Speakes said. "These incidents do not deter the United States in any way. The Marines... will stay as long as the president thinks it is necessary."

Mr. Speakes, who before the

current ceasefire stated that Syria was encouraging Lebanese factions to continue fighting, said: "We are disturbed by these incidents (attacks on U.S. Marines)."

"There appear to be certain elements in the Middle East that are intent on disrupting the ceasefire and the peace process and also centring on the U.S. presence."

Mr. Reagan voiced concern 10 days ago over the inclusion of SS-21 battlefield missiles among arms supplies he said were being sent by the Soviet Union to Syria.

U.S. officials said a further sign of Mr. Reagan's resolve was his signing last week of a congressional resolution authorising him to keep the Marines in Lebanon for a further 18 months.

Liberals' split delays Aridor's replacement

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel was still without a finance minister to tackle a major economic crisis Monday because of splits within one of the coalition parties.

State radio reported Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had chosen parliamentarian Yigal Cohen-Orgad, a right-wing hardliner from his Herut (freedom) Party, to fill the post.

Informed sources said a press statement announcing the appointment was held up at the last minute because of splits within the Liberal Party, one of the main coalition partners.

Four of the party's 18 parliamentarians have formed a new group and want Mr. Shamir to recognise them as a separate faction. Mr. Shamir needs their backing to retain a majority in parliament.

The government, which last week took emergency measures to

halt Israel's economic decline, has been without a finance minister since Yoram Aridor resigned the post last Thursday.

Parliament reconvened for its winter session with the opposition Labour Party pressing for an early general election.

Other leftist opposition politicians have tabled a motion of no-confidence in Mr. Shamir's week-old administration but this was not to be debated until later this week.

Mr. Shamir's search for a minister has been hampered by coalition disagreements and Deputy Premier David Levy's refusal to take the job, dubbed "mission impossible" by newspapers.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad, 46, who has a degree in economics, is regarded as a hawk. He has moved his home to the occupied Arab West Bank and opposed the Camp David treaty with Egypt.

MIDDLE EAST

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait to resume mediation between Iraq, Syria

KUWAIT (R) — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are expected to resume efforts this week to help solve differences between neighbouring Iraq and Syria, the Kuwaiti daily *As Siyassa* reported Monday.

The daily, quoting an official source, said Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal and his Kuwaiti counterpart, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, would probably shuttle between Baghdad and Damascus.

Saudi Arabia and Syria are ruled by rival factions of the Baath Party and last year Syria, which supports Iraq, closed a pipeline carrying Iraqi oil exports

across its territory to the Mediterranean.

As-Siyassa said the latest mediation was part of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) efforts to help solve inter-Arab disputes before an Arab summit meeting expected to be held in Saudi Arabia next month.

The council groups Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emi-

rates (UAE).

As-Siyassa said Prince Saud was expected to visit Kuwait in the next two days to be briefed by Kuwait's prime minister, Sheikh Saad Al-Abdulla Al-Sabah, on his recent visits to Baghdad, Damascus and Algiers.

Diplomats in Damascus said Sun Jay Syria was weighing an Arab plan to reopen the Iraqi pipeline.

They said the plan was part of an attempt to persuade Iraq not to use French-built Super-Étendard planes against Iranian targets.

Tehran has threatened to halt all oil shipments through the Gulf if

Iraq disrupts Iranian oil exports.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein told French journalists on Thursday he expected five of the planes to be delivered by the end of this month.

At present, Iraq exports between 700,000 and 800,000 barrels of oil daily, most of it through a pipeline from the oil city of Kirkuk to Ceyhan on Turkey's Mediterranean coast.

This is about a fifth of Iraq's oil exports before the Gulf war started in September 1980. Iraq's export outlets in the Gulf were forced to close soon after the conflict began.

Syria weighs Arab deal on Iraqi pipeline shut in '82

By Michael Sheridan
Reuters

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria is weighing an Arab plan to reopen a pipeline to carry Iraqi oil across Syria territory in an effort to prevent an escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, diplomats say.

The pressure on Syria to reopen the pipeline to the Mediterranean, a move which would allow Iraq to more than double its oil exports, is part of an attempt to persuade Iraq not to use French-built warplanes in its war against Iran.

The diplomats say a mission from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to Syria and Iraq has been trying to arrive a deal to head off a possible escalation of the three-year-old Gulf war.

Syria has threatened to halt

discuss renewal of the "Baghdad agreements" of 1978, under which Jordan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are funded by the Arab states of the Gulf in the confrontation with Israel. The payments are due to end this autumn.

Diplomats believe the prospect that Syria might benefit economically if it reopened the pipeline was suggested by the president of the UAE, Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan, to Mr. Assad in a private meeting here last week.

So far, Syria has given no indication it is ready to agree. Sheikh Zayed's visit was followed by the arrival of an envoy from Algeria who was also involved in the mediation as a representative of an Arab state with good relations with all sides in the conflict.

Iraq and Syria are long-standing ideological foes. Ruled by rival factions of the Baath Party, they have been at odds, on and off, for years.

At the Arab summit last September in Fez, Morocco, and in subsequent diplomatic efforts, Saudi Arabia had tried to arrange a tripartite summit with the Syrian and Iraqi leaders and Saudi King Fahd, but the proposed meeting never took place.

The closure of the pipeline in April last year, connecting the rich Iraqi oil fields of Kirkuk and Mosul with a Roman-built refinery at the Syrian port of Banyas, reduced Iraqi oil exports by one million barrels a day.

Iraq's oil exports through the Gulf were halted by the war, with only one outlet for its oil — the pipeline from the Kirkuk field to the Turkish Mediterranean port of Ceyhan with a capacity of about 700,000 barrels a day.

Iranian clergyman urges sanctions against France

LONDON (R) — A prominent Iranian cleric urged the French government to take measures against French economic interests in Iran, the Iranian national news agency IRNA reported.

Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, influential head of the society of militant ulama (religious teachers), was quoted as saying: "We urge the government, parliament and president to reconsider our economic relations with France."

The cleric, received in London, said Ayatollah Khamenei called on the government to act "practically" against governments helping Iraq, Iran's enemy in the

three-year-old Gulf War.

It said the French decision to supply Iraq with five Super-Étendard planes armed with Exocet missiles had aroused deep anger among Iranians, adding that Iraq had bought weapons from France worth almost \$6 billion.

Delivery of the planes to Iraq is likely to boost Baghdad's ability to strike at Iranian oil installations, Iran has said it will cut off all oil shipments through the Gulf if its own oil production is disrupted.

The gathering addressed by Kani marked the Shi'ite Muslim festival of Ashura and was attended by hundreds of thousands of people, it said.

17 Egyptians arrested after clash with police

CAIRO (R) — Seventeen people were arrested after riots near the Egyptian delta town of Mansoura when police and some 1,000 people clashed, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported Sunday.

It said the riots broke out after a villager named Hussein Mohi-eldin Fahmy was killed in a car collision near Mansoura.

MENA said inhabitants of Fahmy's home village were provoked by his death and went on the rampage. It gave no further details.

"They used car tyres to set fires on various points of the road and the railway," MENA added.

It said when police arrived at the area to put out the fires they were attacked by an estimated 1,000 villagers. The agency said police had fired tear-gas bombs to break up the crowd and later resorted to firing shots in the air after some of the villagers took aim at the police with fire arms.

It said four of the villagers had been injured during the riots but gave no figure for police casualties.

Japanese firm makes oil find off Abu Dhabi

TOKYO (R) — A Japanese oil exploration firm said Monday it had made a promising oil find off Abu Dhabi and hoped to begin commercial production next year.

Mubarras Oil Company Limited said so far it had sunk three test wells in a 1,600-square kilometre concession area.

The wells, in the Umm Al-Ambar block, produced 5,000 barrels per day (bpd), 4,000 bpd and 2,500 bpd respectively, it said.

The company said it would soon ask specialists from Japan, the United States and Europe for production feasibility studies.



ON CONDITION ONE? U.S. Marines rest behind tracks of an armoured vehicle Saturday. Unknown assailants killed one Marine and wounded two more in attacks in Beirut Sunday, bringing the number of Marines dead in Beirut up to six (A.P. wirephoto)

Saudi envoy in Italy to discuss military matters

ROME (R) — Saudi Arabia's defence and aviation minister, Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz, arrived Monday on a five-day official visit to meet Italian leaders and talk to the Italian air force.

Later Monday he was due to meet Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini for talks on Saudi-Italian relations, military cooperation and the situation in Lebanon, officials said.

On Wednesday he will see President Sandro Pertini. Italy has had 2,000 troops sta-

tioned in Lebanon for the past year as part of a four-nation peace force and has just been asked to supply observers along with Greece for a Saudi-mediated truce there.

Prince Sultan is also due to visit an Italian air force experimental flight unit, suggesting a possible Saudi interest in buying Italian aircraft or aviation equipment.

Earlier this month, Prince Sultan visited Madrid for talks on possible Saudi purchases of Spanish arms.

Kaddoumi, Sheikh Sabah discuss PLO problems

KUWAIT (R) — A senior Palestinian official, Farouk Kaddoumi, said Monday he met Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah to discuss differences between Syria and PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Kaddoumi, chief foreign affairs spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), told reporters they also discussed Lebanon, the Gulf war and inter-Palestinian problems.

"We have not lost hope with Syria yet. We will seek all routes to unite Arab efforts because we face

a common fierce enemy, Israel," he said.

Mr. Arafat was expelled from Syria in June after accusing the Damascus government of backing hardline rebels in his Fatah commando group, the core of the PLO. Syria denied the charge.

Mr. Kaddoumi, who arrived in Kuwait Sunday night, also chaired a seven-hour meeting of Fatah executives loyal to Mr. Arafat to seek a solution to divisions in the group. Palestinian officials said without giving details.

Turkish women fail to gain political ground

By Seva Ulman
Reuters

ANKARA (R) — Since the introduction of women's rights almost 50 years ago, Turkish women have become active in many walks of business and professional life, but politics remains predominantly a male preserve.

This is clearly evident from the candidates set for Nov. 6. Only 22 women are contesting the poll of a total of 1,170 parliamentary hopefuls.

This imbalance in the political arena contrasts sharply with many other aspects of life in Turkey. Women in Turkey are active in social life and have worked alongside men in many jobs for equal wages since a woman's rights law was introduced in 1934.

Ataturk's influence
The driving force behind em-

ancipation was the founder of the modern Turkish republic, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, who spearheaded the move towards sexual equality in the 1920s.

Under his influence, the retiring Turkish woman of the Ottoman era discarded her veil and began, albeit timidly at first, to appear at social occasions.

In subsequent years, women emerged quickly from the background to take part in the country's social and labour life, especially in the big cities. They became doctors, journalists, lawyers, engineers, teachers and even air force pilots. But they have never mounted a challenge to the male domination of politics or fought for equal representation in parliament.

The largest ever number of women parliamentarians was 18, all of them ordered to be candidates by Ataturk himself, a year after the women's rights law was enacted.

Their numbers fell to 10 by 1946 and then to three in the 1950 general elections. From then on it never exceeded 10, and when the military seized power in 1980 there were only four.

Politicians say a major reason for this trend is a reluctance of parties to field women candidates in rural areas where traditional attitudes to women persist.

"In rural areas, most families are still male-dominated and women politicians simply are not trusted or accepted," said one former woman Member of Parliament.

'Women feel vulnerable'
"Even in the cities, women feel more vulnerable to personal attacks and slurs on their moral character during the heat of campaigning and this is a big factor which has put them off politics," she added.

Of the 22 women standing next month, three have been members of the military-appointed consultative assembly since the coup.

Originally, only 15 women candidates were put up for the November election, but this was increased by the parties after the ruling National Security Council (NSC) had vetoed hundreds of parliamentary hopefuls.

Four women out of the 15 proposed were among those vetoed, but their numbers were raised when the parties put forward replacement candidates.

In an early round of vetoes, the NSC barred Turkey's first woman cabinet minister, Turkan Akkol, from being a founder member of the Social Democratic Party, which in any case was not permitted to contest the poll.

She was health minister in the early 1970s during a previous military intervention and was also Turkey's first woman university president.

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6:00 AM: Koran
6:30 AM: Koran
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BBC WORLD SERVICE
630, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Breakfast 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Viennese Nights 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Caught in the Act 09:00 World News 09:05 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Hot Air 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflection 10:15 Pied Piper 10:30 Detective 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Picking up Bluegrass 12:00 Discover 12:30 Musical Milestones 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Modern English Poetry 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Network U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Emma 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Meridian 19:40 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:30 Nature Notebook 20:40 The Farming World 21:00 Outlook: The Farming World 21:05 Stock Market Report 21:39 Shock 21:45 Kings of Jazz 22:00 World News 22:05 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Picking up Bluegrass 22:45 Modern English Poetry 23:15 Letters from London 23:25 Paperback Choice 23:30 From the Promenade 23:35 24:00 World News 00:00 The World Today 00:25 Scotland This Week 00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Pied Piper 01:30 Meridian

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Paintings by Omar Hamdan Shahwan, at the French Cultural Centre.

* "Rake's Progress," at the Royal Cultural Centre.

BALLET

* The Scottish Ballet performs at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

THEATRE

* Musical selections from the Dum Dum Tek play, at the Royal Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m.

CBS NEWS

* At the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661026/7
American Centre 44371
American Centre Library 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37609
German Institute 41992
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24040
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665145
Hussein Youth City 66781
Y.W.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 943555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9 AM - 5 PM. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill).

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mutazah, Jabal Lawleh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Service Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Lawleh. 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.
American International Church (Inter-denominational): near St. Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:19 Fajr
05:42 Sunrise
11:23 Dhuhur
14:35 Asr
17:01 Maghreb
18:24 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:55 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
09:25 Athens (RJ)
09:35 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:40 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Doha (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:45 Tunis (Tunisian Airways)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:35 Muscat, Dubai (GA)
11:30 Ankara (Turkish Airways)
12:00 Moscow (Aeroflot)
12:25 Cairo (EA)
14:40 Kuwait (KAC)
16:20 Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
16:35 Athens (RJ)
16:35 Baghdad (IA)
16:35 Bangkok (RJ)
17:15 Beirut (MEA)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:30 London, Belgrade (RJ)
18:15 Bahrain (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:25 Cairo (EA)
19:35 Athens (RJ)
20:40 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)

DEPARTURES

06:15 Damascus (RJ)
06:30 Beirut (RJ)
06:40 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Athens (RJ)
07:55 Cairo (RJ)
10:15 Damascus, Athens, Geneva, Zurich (SA)
10:45 Tunis (Tunisian Airways)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:00 Athens (RJ)
11:20 Cairo (RJ)
11:40 Bahrain (RJ)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
12:30 Ankara (Turkish Airways)
13:00 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
14:00 Moscow (Aeroflot)
14:25 Cairo (EA)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)

14:40 Kuwait (KAC)
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17:35 Kuwait (KAC)
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19:45 Doha (RJ)
19:50 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:00 Baghdad (RJ)
20:30 Cairo (EA)
20:55 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in JLD
Belgian franc 69.9/ 69.3
Dutch guilder 125.5/ 126.3
Egyptian guinea 326.6/ 329.6
French franc 45.8/ 46.1
Iraqi dinar 410/ 414.3
Italian lire (for 100) 23/ 23.2
Japanese yen (for 100) 156.9/ 157.8
Kuwaiti dinar 126.0/ 126.3
Lebanese lira 70.5/ 71.5
Omani rial 1048/ 1056.6
Qatari riyal 99.8/ 100.5
Saudi riyal 105/ 105.5
Swedish crown 46.8/ 47.1
Syrian franc 173.2/ 174.2
Swiss lire 59.8/ 60.6
UAE dirham 99.3/ 99.8
U.K. sterling pound 547.5/ 550.8
U.S. dollar 364/ 366
West German mark 140.3/ 141.1

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fine, with southeasterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman 25, Aqaba 29. Humidity ranges: Amman 25 per cent, Aqaba 36 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
First aid, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 301, 391
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 56381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53353

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 81381-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Akhil Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Mahbas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Der Al-Shura, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Musaber Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Muhammad Sa'id Libbadi 96560

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.
Apple (American) 200/180
Apple (Double Red) 170/150
Apple (Golden) 150/130
Apple (Sour) 170/150
Apple (Smith) 200/180
Apple (local) 300/250
Banana 270/230
Banana (Mukannar) 230/200
Beans 340/250
Cabbage 140/110
Carrot 170/130
Cauliflower (white) 150/120
Cucumber (large) 200/170
Cucumber (small) 300/250
Dates 200/170
Eggplant (large) 150/120
Eggplant (small) 200/150
Figs 400/350
Fakous 160/130
Garlic 360/300
Grapes (white) 300/250
Grapes (black) 250/200
Grapefruit 130/90
Guava 250/200
Lemon (yellow) 170/140
Lemon (yellow) 180/150
Marrow (large) 200/170
Marrow (small) 300/250
Milk 90/70
Milk 140/100
Milk (super) 180/150
Olives 250/200
Onion (dry) 130/110
Onion 350/300
Oranges (Abu Surra) 250/220
Oranges (Shmeisani) 200/170
Peaches 350/300
Pears 250/200
Pepper (sweet) 200/160

مكتبة النجدة

18/10/83

NEWS IN BRIEF

King condoles families

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Governor Yahia Al Mussilli deputised for His Majesty King Hussein in conveying His Majesty's condolences to the family of the late Haj Mahmoud Othman Budeir. Meanwhile the Ma'an Governor deputised for the King in conveying His Majesty's condolences to the family of the late Muhammad Mutlaq Al Hababhi.

Hassan visits Badran

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday paid a visit to the prime ministry and had a meeting with Prime Minister Mudar Badran during which they discussed various topics the subjects of which were not released.

Fabris exhibition to open

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of paintings by the famous Italian artist Gaetano Fabris will be held at the Alia Art Gallery in Shmeisani between Oct. 20 and Oct. 25, 1983. On display will be several examples of the artist's work which reflect his creative talents. Gaetano Fabris has held exhibitions in Italy, France, Germany, North and South America and Australia.

Blad Al Sham conferees make field visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Participants at the fourth international conference on the History of Blad Al Sham (Greater Syria) being held at the University of Jordan, Monday visited in Al Jmal, Al Rabad Castle and the historical city of Jerash where they viewed its archaeological and tourist sites and were briefed on the city's history. They also visited Yarmouk University and were briefed by its officials on the university establishment, development, future programmes and its role in serving the local community.

Press links discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Jawad Maraja Monday discussed with the Yugoslav ambassador to Jordan, Todor Boja Dievski, ways of promoting cooperation between the Petra agency and the Yugoslav News Agency, Tanjug, and to make available all the necessary facilities for journalists of the two agencies to practice their activities in Jordan and Yugoslavia. They also discussed current cooperation between the Petra

and Tanjug agencies in the field of information exchange and news flow within the Non-Aligned News Media (NAMEA).

Also discussed during the meeting was the possibility of Petra journalists being trained at the Tanjug agency in the field of news gathering, studies and news report preparation, press editing and the use of modern equipment in sending and receiving press materials. Petra usually sends its editors on training courses to the World Press Institute.

Pinochet receives envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian ambassador to Chile, Sameh Al Faraj, presented his credentials to the Chilean President Augusto Pinochet as Jordanian ambassador to Santiago. Mr. Al Faraj conveyed the King's greetings to the Chilean president and praised the good relations that link the two countries. The Chilean president for his part emphasised his country's stand towards the Middle East problem and stressed his support for the Palestinian people and its legitimate rights to self-determination in accordance with U.N. resolutions and international law. President Pinochet in turn asked Mr. Al Faraj to convey his greetings to the King.

Military governor confirms sentences

AMMAN (Petra) — The Military Governor, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, approved the verdicts passed by a military court concerning a number of charges of bribery, forgery and smuggling. Jalel Nayeef Abdul Razzaq has been sentenced to a year and a half imprisonment with hard labour, and has been fined the sum of JD 60 after being convicted for asking for and accepting a bribe, and for

giving official documents.

Ali Salem Arabiat has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment with hard labour, and has been fined the sum of JD 30 for a similar charge.

Ridha Mohammed Radwan Al Zubi, currently on the run, has been sentenced in absentia to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour, and has been fined the sum

Hassan opens WHO conference, emphasises preventive medicine



AMMAN (J.T.) — In a speech opening the current meeting of the World Health Organisation (WHO) eastern Mediterranean regional committee at the Royal Cultural Centre, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan said that guaranteeing basic preventive medical services and providing Jordan's countryside with medical services are pressing priorities.

Jordan has also made important achievement over the last two decades in promoting curative medical services, Prince Hassan said. This has included the establishment of health-service centres and institutions, the recruiting of qualified medical teams and the organisation of the medical profession in the country, the Prince said.

It is noteworthy that the proportion of Jordanian doctors to the total population has grown to become near to that in developed countries, Prince Hassan pointed out.

Crown Prince Hassan warned against the ferocious drive by Israel to expropriate Arab land in the occupied territories and to intensify its settlement activity. He added that in the West Bank alone the number of Israeli settlements has reached 165, and the destruction of the life of the Arab residents in the occupied areas has reduced their employment opportunities and forced at least one third of the workforce to seek work opportunities in Israel.

The Crown Prince pointed out that the health conditions of Palestinians under Israeli occupation has generally deteriorated instead of improving as has been the natural progression in other areas. He said that the number of hospital beds in the West Bank has decreased, although the number of

doctors has slightly increased. Indicators show that the child mortality rate in the territories has also increased, he said.

The international community has a pressing duty to play a more effective role to enable WHO to carry out its responsibilities towards the people in these territories more easily and effectively, he said.

At the regional level, the Prince said, the current meeting is to face the need for cooperation so as to rationalise the consumption of drugs, and to establish and improve drug production locally. While specialists assess that the number of kinds of drugs sufficient to guarantee a satisfactory service does not exceed 300, the prevailing conditions in the local market indicates that about 3,000 various kinds of medicine are wastefully being imported on to Arab markets, the Prince remarked.

Following Prince Hassan's speech, Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas said cooperation between WHO and the region's member countries has developed and expanded over the years. He added that self-improvement at the local level has made cooperation with the organisation more fruitful despite calamities and setbacks in the region.

Mr. Malhas praised the efforts made by WHO in promoting the concept of solidarity and brotherhood in the field of health services. He called for more attention to be given to the disasters of aggression, colonisation and occupation, and urged the confrontation of their destructive consequences.

The aggressor and those who support him should be duly condemned for their crimes, Dr. Malhas said.

WHO Director-General, Dr. Halfdan Mahler, called on regional committees to intensify their efforts in support of the programme to guarantee health for all, and to play a more effective role in WHO activities.

Dr. Mahler urged the participants to work hard to carry out the organisation's slogan to promote "Health for all by the year 2000," and pointed out that the technology necessary to accomplish such an objective is available.

He expressed WHO's readiness to support all parties in meeting their commitments in this respect through the joint review of health policies in the region's countries, and coordination of national programmes with the world organisation's activities.

Envoy answers criticism of U.S. policy in Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Jordan Edward Djerejian has reaffirmed his country's commitment to an "independent Lebanon where that nation's legitimate government is able to exercise control throughout its national territory."

Mr. Djerejian expressed these views in a letter written in reply to a memo from Abdul Latif Subeih, the secretary-general of the Council of Islamic Organisations and Societies in Jordan.

Mr. Subeih had proposed in his memorandum a 13-point plan for a settlement to the Lebanese problem calling for the formation of a national government, new elections, and the introduction of several reforms to secure a stable and peaceful Lebanon.

Women's meeting debates new draft labour law

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan a seminar on "Women and the Jordanian Draft Labour Law" opened Monday at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani deputised for Prince Hassan in opening the seminar which was organised by the Amman Business and Professional Women's Club.

Dr. Anani, Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufli and

the club's president addressed the audience pointing out the importance of women in the labour force.

Participants from all walks of life took part in the discussions during the seminar which was chaired by Mrs. Leila Sharaf, a member of the National Consultative Council.

The new principles of the draft law and the gains achieved for working women compared with the present law and Arab labour agreements were reviewed by the contributors.

Queen tours educational services in north Jordan

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

IRBID — Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday visited 13 schools in the Irbid Governorate, north of Jordan, and later opened a children's book exhibition in Irbid.

Queen Noor started her tour of the schools at the northernmost village of Aqraba, close to the Syrian-Jordanian border, where she visited two preparatory schools, one for boys and the other for girls.

The Queen was accompanied by Minister of Education Said Al Tal, Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufli, National Consultative Council Member Laila Sharaf, Irbid Governor Abed Khalaf Daoudieh, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran and several other government officials.

Aqraba, with a population of 2,000 people, is an agricultural village where wheat is the main crop. Due to the lack of a secondary school, the graduates of both preparatory schools continue their secondary education at the schools in the nearby village of Hartha, eight kilometres away.

Hartha, where the Queen visited three schools, two secondary schools for boys and girls, and an elementary school, has a population of about 6,000 people.

The secondary schools in Hartha have a total of 1,240 pupils. This is due to the fact that many of the pupils come from the nearby villages which lack secondary schools.

Last year an archaeological survey unearthed the remains of one of the ancient Greek towns, six kilometres away from Hartha.

Queen Noor also visited schools in the village of Beit Al Ras, Hebras and Azrit before arriving in Irbid.

During her visit to these villages, the Queen viewed the prevailing conditions in the schools, some of which lacked electricity, water and other sanitary facilities. She listened to the various problems faced by the villagers, including the shortage of space in the educational service.

Upon her arrival in Irbid, Queen Noor and her accompanying delegation, along with Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzaq Tbeishat, visited Yarmouk University's model schools for kindergarten and secondary education and the Irbid Comprehensive school for girls, where the Queen viewed the latest educational methods used in these schools.

Later Monday, the Queen opened a children's book exhibition at Princess Iman Club and Library in Irbid, organised by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives.

On display were a wide collection of games and books for children in the Arabic and English language.

Queen Noor's current visit is the first of a series of visits she intends to make to various governorates and districts, aimed at having a closer look at the educational situation in the various parts of the country so as to assess the difficulties and obstacles in the path of developing educational services in Jordan.

Abdul Jaber details labour bill

By Affiah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The new labour law, drafted by the Ministry of Labour, has been recently submitted to the cabinet for approval, pending its passage through the National Consultative Council.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, ministry Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber said that the main principles in the new law mostly favour the labour force but not excessively.

"We want to have an adequate balance between the employers and the workers," he said.

Changed circumstances

Dr. Abdul Jaber said that there are four main factors that have led the government to introduce the new labour law.

One of these factors, he said, is that the present labour law has been enforced since 1960 and during these 23 years "a lot of economic and social changes have taken place in the country."

This, he added, required a new outlook on the rights of workers as well as their duties in the present situation.

Jordan's membership of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as well as the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) is also another factor that necessitated the reconsideration of the present law.

"Due to our membership of the ILO and ALO we have obligations to take into consideration agreements adopted relating to working conditions and other aspects of labour," he said.

The third factor in drawing up a new labour law is the drastic change that has overtaken the labour market.

"We witnessed a complete shift in 1974-75 from a relatively inactive labour market to a very packed one," he said.

Dr. Abdul Jaber pointed out that the inflow of foreign labour into Jordan made "it very important to regulate such an inflow and give priority to Jordan labourers."

The increase of the participation of women in the labour force is the fourth factor that led to the drafting of the new law.

Foreign labour

Giving the most significant changes in the new law, Dr. Abdul Jaber said that in order to organise the whole system of employment and restrict the inflow of foreign labour the new law demands the registration of all job seekers.

However, he said, foreign labour is considered a transitory phenomenon because "I believe in the coming years, especially with the slow down of the economic situation in the region and the increase of the labour supply in Jordan, we will not need as many workers as we have done now or as was expected in the present five year development plan."

He added that the government have to make sure that the lower wages of foreign labourers will not be an incentive to employers to continue to hire foreign workers. To that effect, Dr. Abdul Jaber explained, the new law entitles the ministry to approve the entrance of workers coming to Jordan in advance. "We are going to strengthen the employment department and we will also require that any work permit will be given

against a fee to be used in the financing, modernisation and improvement of the employment department itself," he said.

Dr. Abdul Jaber pointed out that, if there are skills that are not available in Jordan, the ministry "will be flexible in this concern."

Nevertheless, he said, the ministry will continue to monitor the labour situation and where any gaps exist for certain skills the government will adjust the orientation of training centres in Jordan.

He added that in the past two major corporations had been established in the country: the Vocational Training Corporation in 1976 and the Social Security Corporation in 1978.

These, he said, are influencing more and more the labour market including the provision of proper and formal training to thousands of workers.

The social security system has "created a new fact relating to the redundancy and retirement allowances of workers which were not available before in the labour law."

To promote training the labour law, Dr. Abdul Jaber said that one provision of the new law demands a fee from all establishments in the country "which will be used to finance the Vocational Training Corporation."

He said that, by the end of 1984, there will be 10 vocational centres in Jordan. Their capital expenditure has been financed through the budget and foreign assistance, he said.

He added that in order to cover the establishments' recurring expenditures, "it was thought that the beneficiaries of the workers should pay a certain fee, which is a new idea in the law."

Another article in the new law entitles the ministry to make an establishment to train two per cent of its total labour force. "Previously it was done voluntarily but the new law makes it mandatory," he clarified.

Handicapped persons

In the area of rehabilitation, the new law supports handicapped people by demanding that establishments employ at least two per cent of handicapped people in its total labour force. "This provision gives the chance for handicapped people to work and earn a living," he added.

The new law gives the worker the right to redundancy compensation which amounts to one month pay for every year of work.

"The law has been amended thus so that the worker who is laid off will be able to support his family," he said.

Regarding occupational health and safety, the new law entitles the ministry to participate in the committee which approves the establishment of a new factory or firm.

"We have to make sure that every new factory takes the precautions necessary to make the working environment healthy and the machines safe," he said.

To that effect, another new article permits the establishment of an occupational health and safety institute.

"There is already one established by virtue of a resolution from the cabinet, but we have to

put this article in the law so that others may be founded."

Trade unions

In respect to trade unions, Dr. Abdul Jaber said that in the present law any union to function legally must be registered at the ministry.

However, he said, this law was not very well received by the ILO and ALO. "It is considered to be an infringement of the freedom of association," he explained.

The adjusted law, he went on to say, only requires the union to deposit at the ministry all the necessary documents of a union such as its list of officials and by-laws.

He then said that the ministry as well as the Federation of Trade Unions have the right to object to its establishment and take it to a special court so "it no longer becomes an administrative decision by the government but a legal one by the courts."

He added that, regarding the potential dissolution of any union for security reasons, "the dissolution issue will be solely with the courts, although," he pointed out, "the ministry, throughout its history, had not dissolved such a body," he stressed.

Moreover, the new law strengthens the wage court in the Ministry of Labour by "extending its mandate to all kinds of allowances given to workers, including overtime payments, which was not contained in the present law," he said.

Dr. Abdul Jaber pointed out that the worker can now seek the ministry's assistance to get his wages in cases of dismissal.

"This can be done through the wage court within six months of his dismissal: a situation which was formerly settled through the civil courts and this was hectic for the worker."

In respect to the compensation awarded for injuries at work, the new law raised the compensation from a maximum of JD 700 to JD 3,000.

Working women

As for how the labour law relates specially to women, Dr. Abdul Jaber said that there are a lot of new principles which bring the law in line with the Arab labour agreements.

These include, he said, the raising of the maternity leave duration from six to 10 weeks with payment of the full salary "compared to half the salary as contained in the present law."

The new law also gives the working woman two years leave without pay if she has to accompany her husband in his work in the location or abroad.

He added that the working woman is also entitled in the new law to have one year without pay to take care of her newly born child.

Dr. Abdul Jaber said that there are many other small amendments in the new law but that these are the major ones.

He said that the drafting of the law took a number of years and that "we had to refer it to the ILO experts who prepared the draft. It has since, he said, "been subject to negotiations and discussion by the three interested parties, namely the government, the employers and the workers as represented by the trade unions."

Retired officer's camera chronicles unheard-of places

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Captain Areslan Ramadan retired from the Jordanian army in 1975 but, instead of slipping into quiet obscurity or having a well earned rest after 27 years of service, he has become increasingly active, and along the way something of a celebrity. He first turned his attention to old archive photographs of Jordan and Palestine, gathering together a unique record of the area from the turn of the century to the beginning of the Second World War, in a book entitled "Photographs from the Jordanian and Palestinian Heritage" which was published in 1981. Captain Ramadan then decided to take photographs himself and some of the results of that decision can be seen at the Amra Hotel this week where Captain Ramadan is holding his first formal one man show.

It was only a year and a half ago that, with minimal instruction, the captain first set out with his camera so, as to be expected, his technical expertise is not all that it could be. That is however something that can be learnt and acquired with experience. What cannot be so easily acquired is an eye, an eye for composition, an eye for the unusual, for catching unfamiliar aspects of Jordanian life and thus opening our eyes to them. And this is where Captain Ramadan excels and, in terms of sheer documentation of Jordan's rich birdlife and wealth of ruins, Captain Areslan Ramadan has no equal.



Photograph entitled "A Shepherd," one of Captain Areslan Ramadan's collection currently on show in his first solo exhibition at the Amra Hotel

army patrolling the country's deserts and plains, through which he gained a rare and intimate knowledge of his country, are now bearing fruit. Using this invaluable experience, Captain Ramadan has been able to return and photograph places few have even heard of. Thus, through his work, we are suddenly made aware of the existence of Qasr Aseikhim, of the stark beauty of the ruins at Qasr Burqu' and Qasr Tuba, of the quiet isolation of the lake in H4 and we see a tiny train

setting off across a vast expanse of wilderness that dwarfs man's achievements to nothing. Then there are Captain Ramadan's new angles on more familiar places like Qusour Hallabat, Mushatta, and Amra. A particularly good shot of the latter, which catches its domes and vaulted roofs in the distance behind a gnarled olive tree with branches reaching out at tortuous angles beneath a turquoise sky filled with cotton wool clouds, he has blown up to enormous proportions (one by one and half met-

res) to spectacular effect.

There has long been a need for a book on the wildlife to be found in Jordan and the next project after the completion of his current book, which combines old and new photographs of Jordan, will be just that. A few of the photographs to be included in the book are on show at the exhibition. Particularly good (if perhaps not always from a technical point of view, as birds are notoriously difficult to photograph) are Captain Ramadan's shots of

the tiny birds — the bee-eater, the pied wheatear, the goldfinch, the black stork — which make Jordan their home. How good it is to be able to identify at last some of the birds one sees around, even here in Amman. Another interesting shot is of the Arabian Oryx, which are soon to be released in the Shumari wildlife reserves at Azraq. Captain Ramadan has caught a group of these resting in the shade of some bushes in a landscape that looks as if it has come straight from a film of an African safari. Then there are the shots of the rare and expensive white camels, of the horse dressed in all the elaborately embroidered traditional trappings and of the flocks of sheep watering and much more.

Jordanian bedouins have, of late, been much photographed and photographed well by many. Captain Ramadan has also caught many good portraits of these people but the photograph that intrigues the most and lingers in the mind longer is the unusual shot of the bedouin woman putting the rough white balls of jameed, used in the preparation of the national dish, mensef, out to dry in the sun.

While a few of the 96 prints (a number which Captain Ramadan laughs about saying he went by Jordanian standards of the more the merrier) could have been omitted, the show is nevertheless deeply interesting and one can learn more about Jordan in the half hour spent browsing round Captain Ramadan's exhibition than if one spent the equivalent amount of time reading the most authoritative guide book.

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Israel at it again

THE Armed Forces commander-in-chief's statement Monday spells out a clear Jordanian position on the question of U.S. arms sales to this country. Jordan and other Arab states do in fact need American weapons to protect themselves from aggression and foreign domination probably as much as the United States needs to protect its own vital interests in this part of the world. But Israel, being the self-appointed policeman of the Middle East, does not of course like this equation, as it has been trying all along to sabotage Arab-American cooperation in whatever form and substance.

The Israeli talk about the so-called Jordanian "Rapid Deployment Force" for the Gulf is but the latest example of how Israel strives, by various means but mainly through its Zionist lobby in Washington, to block all Arab attempts at acquiring defensive weapons from the U.S. From the moment the Israelis leaked the news of a Reagan administration proposal to the U.S. Congress to sell sophisticated arms and equipment to Jordan, and the way the news was disseminated, it was evident that Israel would again try its hand at thwarting such a deal.

As Sharif Zaid said in his statement, the Israeli move was in fact neither new nor surprising, as it reminds us of previous Israeli attempts against efforts made by other Arab states as well to acquire modern weapons from the U.S., or, indeed, from any other source (Remember the Israeli-engineered uproar about West Germany's projected sale of Leopard II tanks to Saudi Arabia).

Nevertheless, the clarity of the Jordanian position vis-a-vis the U.S. administration's proposal to Congress, as spelled out in Monday's statement, should serve notice that, regardless of all obstacles, Jordan is going to continue to shoulder its responsibilities in strengthening itself in order to defend Arab rights everywhere. This the country would do, as it did in the past, not according to what Israel, or any foreign power, likes or dislikes, but simply in accordance with Jordan's firm moral obligations towards the security and stability of the Arab region and its peoples.

No nation, no state or people has the right to expect Jordan to stand idle by threats and dangers directed against its Arab brethren to the West or to the East. And it should be common knowledge by now that Israel is the least qualified, of all states, to dictate the form of Arab co-operation — its relation to the rest of the world — and its substance.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King urges Arab vigilance

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein Sunday evening called on all Arabs to be vigilant and fully conscious of the developments likely to occur in the near future. He also underlined the gravity of the dangers which the Arab Nation is confronting at present. In his briefing to the cabinet, the King referred in particular to the situation in Lebanon, the Gulf and the Palestinian issue. He called for an Arab solidarity in form and content so that the Arabs can confront the danger and deal with their problems. King Hussein also referred to the responsibilities which Jordan shoulders in view of its location in the midst of the Arab World, and reiterated Jordan's firm commitment to serve all Arab causes. As the King said, all the developments in Gull, Lebanon and the current attempts to destroy the PLO have their adverse effects on Jordan. He called on the Lebanese to preserve the unity of the people and country and to work for peace and stability through a national reconciliation conference.

We realise the seriousness of the coming stage in our history and its consequences, and therefore we realise that we have a national commitment to honour in the Gulf, in Palestine and in Lebanon. It is because of the seriousness of the situation and because of the pitiable internal situation in the Arab World and the differences among their leaders that we support the convening of an Arab summit meeting in Riyadh next month. This summit, it is hoped, will help the Arab masses to join ranks and work towards common objectives.

Al Dusour: Summit must convene

EFFORTS ARE under way for holding the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Riyadh to try to solve Arab problems and differences. The summit has become a necessity in view of the deep divisions among Arab states and the numerous problems their nations are facing. Amid these efforts there are reports about the possibility of postponing the conference or cancelling it altogether due to the difficulties the mediators are facing and in the light of the deteriorating relations among the respective governments. The summit should be held on schedule next month to answer many of the questions on the minds of the Arab masses, and should tackle the various problems among Arab states and draw up joint plans for confronting the external dangers. We fervently call on the mediators and those concerned about the future of the Arab Nation to intensify their efforts aimed at gaining the approval of governments for such a conference and for paving the way for holding it on schedule.

Sawt Al Shaab: Need for joint action

JORDAN HAS always played a leading role in strengthening Arab solidarity and in calling for common action to confront the challenges our nation is now facing. The dangers threatening different parts of the Arab World are a threat against all Arabs, and therefore, there should be no failure or delay in taking a joint action as King Hussein said in his meeting with the cabinet Sunday evening. The King referred to the different problems the Arabs are facing and the situations in the Gulf, Palestine and Lebanon. In the occupied territories, the Israelis are pursuing a policy of annexing Arab land and changing the demographic and geographic characters of Arab territories. In the eastern flank of the Arab World, Iran pursues its aggression against Iraq and the Arab Nation in a bid to extend its domination and hegemony in the Gulf states. In Lebanon, the sectarian violence and fighting among factions continue only to serve the interests of the Israeli enemy. Also in Lebanon, attempts are being made to destroy the PLO, the symbol of the Palestinians' struggle for liberation and independence.

It is with regret that we have to say that the Arabs are not doing anything to solve these problems or ending the conflicts. The Arab summit is important at this stage and King Hussein did not fail to point out this fact.

Riding the Arab roller-coaster

By Rami G. Khouri

The rebellion within both Fateh and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) against PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat has taken a rather more serious turn with the statement this week of two component groups within the PLO, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), demanding basic reforms within the PLO similar to those called for by the anti-Arafat rebels.

But what is really at stake here, and what are the basic issues that are being debated, by Palestinians and others in the Arab World? Mr. Arafat and his colleagues are being accused of errors and corruption, of hogging power in an organisation that is supposed to have a collective leadership codified in the composition of the PLO's Executive Committee, of playing dangerous games by pondering Co-operation with Jordan vis-a-vis a negotiated Arab-Israeli peace settlement, and of going against established Palestinian policy by discussing a possible future confederation with Jordan.

If the top leadership of the PLO is guilty of corruption and errors, which it probably is, to an extent, the matter should and can be resolved by established procedures within the structure of the PLO and within Fateh itself. There is also an amazing double-standard in-

oked here, for if every corrupt and erring Arab organisation, institution, leadership, political system or power elite were to be subjected to the same armed revolt, then the Arab World would look like a warehouse of Chinese fireworks that was set ablaze. This is not to condone corruption or errors, but simply to isolate these as rather unconvincing motivations for the present revolt within the PLO.

Mr. Arafat certainly dominates the PLO, but one can think of no instance where a really important, decisive or substantive decision of the PLO or the Palestinian people as a whole has been taken without the consensus-building process of consultations within the Executive Committee, the Central Council and the National Council of the PLO. It is precisely the consensus-building process that has forced the PLO to maintain apparently contradictory policies of waging war and conceding peace with Israel, and why if the PLO has considerable international recognition it has little else to show for its last 20 years of struggle.

Did Arafat himself decide to negotiate with Jordan on a joint approach to peace-making? Not at all. His actions derived from and were answerable to a broader decision-making authority within both Fateh and the PLO, and when this broader Palestinian authority refused

to go along with the agreement that had been reached in principle with Jordan last April, Mr. Arafat bowed deferentially to the collective decision-making principles of Palestinian national leadership, and the Jordan-PLO talks were suspended.

And is the idea of confederation with Jordan only an Arafat concept? Not at all, for it was agreed upon by the Palestine National Council meetings in Algiers earlier this year, after heated and long debate.

Is Mr. Arafat selling out his people by pondering a future peace-making process based on the Reagan initiative? Not at all, for he is considering peace-making prospects based on the Arab peace plan adopted unanimously at the Fez summit last year.

The PFLP and DFLP statements appear to increase the pressure on Mr. Arafat. But what are the alternatives to established PLO policies that are being proposed? Armed struggle against Israel? Refusal to consider any peace plan put on the table? Rejecting any possibility of confederal ties with Jordan?

These may sound like very attractive concepts to many people when blared out on Arab radios or issued in press releases. But what do they really represent? How practical are they, and how close will they bring the Palestinians to securing a patch of Palestine upon which they can be self-

determinant, fly a flag and field a national football team?

One is reminded of the rhetoric of the late-1960s in the streets of Beirut, when it was required that one call not only for eternal struggle against Zionism and imperialism, but also for the overthrow of all Arab regimes on the way to the liberation of Palestine. The streets of Beirut are drenched with the blood of Palestinians who died fighting or were massacred in their homes. The PLO is physically dispersed and morally fragmented. The Arab states who have political clout, financial strength, military power or moral influence have proved beyond a doubt that they will not invoke any of these resources in the service of a cause other than their own self-preservation and the incumbency of their local power establishments and political elites. This is perhaps depressing and sobering, but is it so surprising? Why should Arab states be any different from other states and other people throughout the rest of the world?

One feels that we are heading for a colossal setback in the Palestinian people's struggle for national self-determination, given the strength of Israel, the determination of the United States to assure this strength, the fragmentation of the Arabs into pseudo-independent, tribal-based states relying on a combination of domestic and

international military and security resources to preserve their status quo, and the chronic inability of the Palestinian leadership (s) to get beyond the stage of securing resolutions of solidarity from the Non-aligned states, the Organisation of African Unity, the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the United Nations General Assembly and the Federation of Bulgarian Steelworkers.

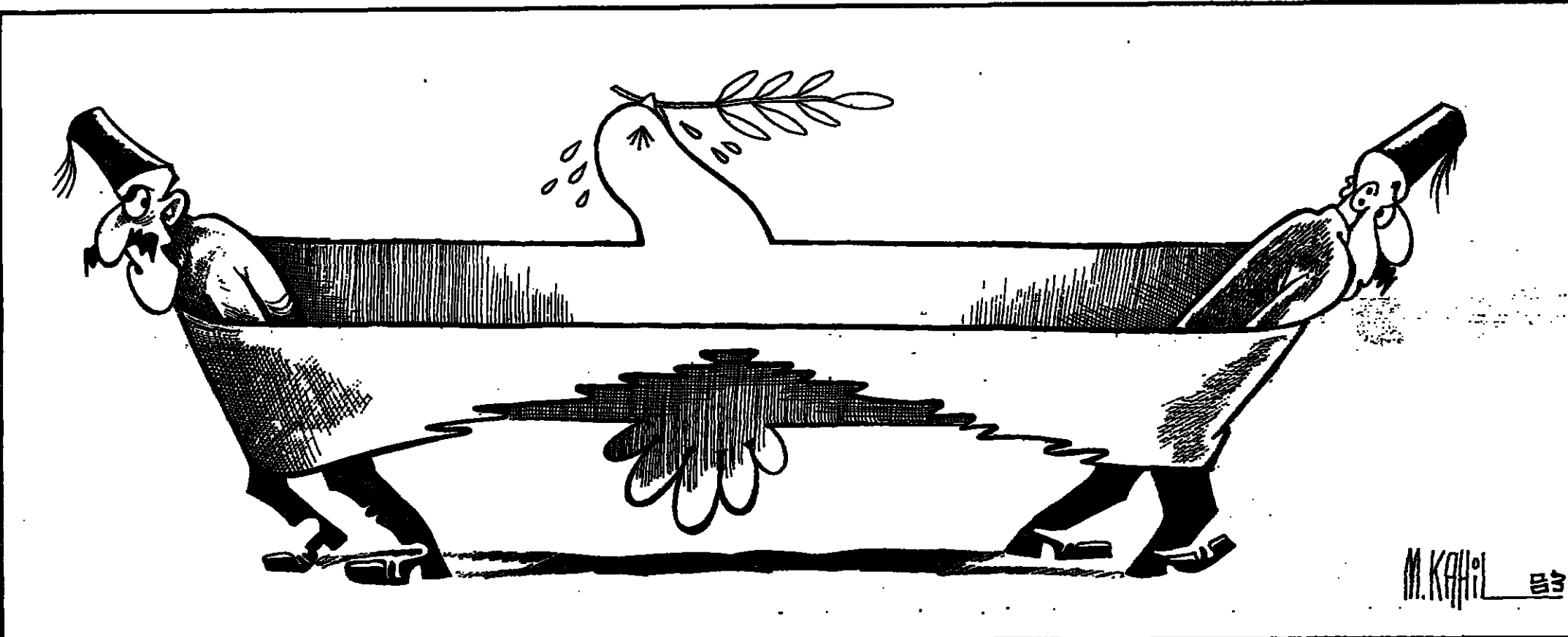
Is the revolt within Fateh and the PLO really an affirmation of the need to return to radical rhetoric as the path to the Liberation of Palestine, or, as I suspect, is it an awkward public manifestation of the cumulative frustration that has built up within the PLO for the past decade? Corruption, errors, power-grabbing and political deviation by the Arafat leadership are charges that may have some truth to them, but they are dwarfed (to use a popular Arab political term these days) by the overwhelming failure of all the Arabs, including the PLO, to make any substantive advance on the path to Palestinian self-determination since, well, since 1920.

The twin pillars of Arab weakness in the 20th century remain the focus on personalities and the retreat to slogans, and it is no accident that both of these elements are in the forefront of the present difficulties within the Palestinian national movement.

Is the problem Mr. Arafat? Or is it the successive and vibrant failures of the Arabs to develop credible national institutions that can take firm decisions based on the real wishes of people who still aspire to express their Arab identity in a meaningful and real manner?

The Palestinians and the PLO are an easy scapegoat for the collective frustrations of tens of millions of Arabs whose highest political achievement in the past decade has been the ability of the Kuwait national team to reach the final stages of the World Cup football tournament. But let us all keep our perspective on what is taking place in the Arab World today. Whether Mr. Arafat stays or goes, the reality that remains dominant in our lives is the strength of Israel, the weakness of the Arabs, the immobility of the Palestinians and the acquiescence of the Americans and the Western world in the current trends in the area.

Will changing the PLO leadership change this reality? Or will it simply give us another sensational ride on the roller-coaster of political mythology that will see us, after another decade or two, calling for the eternal struggle against Israel from our offices in lands several hundred or several thousand kilometres further away from Palestine, and light years away from the possibility of fielding a Palestinian football team, or flying a Palestinian flag, on Palestinian soil?



Venezuelan candidates for austerity to get IMF loan

By Keith Grant
Reuter

CARACAS — Venezuela's Political leaders, facing the worst economic crisis in decades, plan new directions for this oil-dependent nation after presidential elections on Dec. 4. The poll will take place with Venezuela sliding this year into an officially estimated three per cent drop in total output, and virtually stalemated in negotiations to reschedule some \$18 billion in foreign debts.

The economic crisis has become the main issue of the eight-month background of the present government's attempt to reschedule the debts with banks without an International Monetary Fund (IMF) austerity programme that would involve unpopular steps like spending cuts.

The two leading candidates, Rafael Caldera of the ruling Copei Party and Jaime Lusinchi of Accion Democratica, accept that austerity will be necessary.

But they promise stepped-up social spending to help alleviate the pain of high unemployment, and have also pledged to strengthen the bolivar, which has lost two-thirds of its purchasing power against the dollar since February. By avoiding potentially unpopular measures before the elections, the outgoing government of President Luis Herrera Campins has effectively dumped responsibility for both the debt and an austerity programme in the hands of whoever takes office in February.

The leading candidates favour a prompt rescheduling to delay repayments of the foreign debt, be-

fore December if possible, but without causing adverse social effects.

Negotiations are continuing with the IMF, but agreement on an economic programme will now depend on the new president's willingness to take drastic measures. Venezuela four years ago experimented with monetarism and free trade policies, aimed at stimulating domestic production through competition and reducing a chronic dependence on imports. But the gamble failed as falling oil income and an unmanageable debt led to a liquidity crisis and foreign exchange controls last February.

Mr. Lusinchi, who has a commanding lead in the polls, has called for controls on public spending to reduce bureaucratic waste and wants to sell off loss-making public agencies to the private sector. Mr. Caldera has also promised to control bureaucracy, and like Mr. Lusinchi says he will act to revive stagnating business and industry. The Copei candidate also promises to create a million new jobs during the five-year term. Unemployment is expected to reach 12 per cent by the end of this year.

By far the biggest problems facing the new government will be Venezuela's total of \$34 billion in debt and the virtual standstill in trade since foreign credit dried up in February. Both Mr. Lusinchi and Mr. Caldera would have preferred agreement on the debt by the end of this year but in view of the banks' insistence on a prior IMF agreement this now looks likely to be delayed till well into 1984.

Accion Democratica has already attacked the present debt renegotiations strategy and whether party wins in December, the new president will want to review the negotiations with creditors and possibly start from scratch. On the tricky issue of an IMF austerity programme, the banks' condition for rescheduling, both candidates are expected to resist tough terms despite their support for austerity. Venezuela has said it will not seek a \$1.1 billion IMF loan until 1984, but there is a growing opinion that with \$10.7 billion in reserves it would be advantageous in negotiations with the banks not to draw the loan at all. Senior Accion Democratica officials told Reuters the party is not convinced Venezuela really needs an IMF programme.

The respective election programmes also coincide on the need for secure supplies of food and raw materials and for inflation controls, but Accion Democratica says it has designed a new blueprint for economic development.

"We have a different philosophy and will emphasise greater investments in agriculture and industry through a reorganisation of public spending that will get the economy moving again," party economic adviser Pedro Conde says.

Accion Democratica planners believe Venezuela still possesses sufficient oil money to sustain economic growth, calculating that industry is working at only 40 per cent of capacity and must be better utilised. Public spending cuts have been among the IMF recommendations most doggedly resisted by the present government, which fears the electoral impact of large-scale layoffs in Venezuela's one-million-strong public sector.

Deng prepared 'selected works'

By Roger Crabb
Reuter

PEKING — China's 79-year-old leader, Deng Xiaoping, who Wednesday launched a sweeping purge of Maoists in the ruling Communist Party, is working against the clock to ensure an orderly succession. Western China experts said.

Mr. Deng, architect of ambitious plans for the country's modernisation, told a visitor last year he wished he could live to see China in the year 2000. The veteran revolutionary, still in what he calls "fairly good health" for his age after a strenuous life of mixed political fortunes, is nothing if not a realist and has already put in place a collective leadership to run the country when he is gone.

Yet a year after he withdrew officially from day-to-day decision-making, Mr. Deng's appointed heirs headed by party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang must lean on his prestige to combat opposition to reform by leftists still entrenched in the administration.

A book of his "selected works", encapsulating the diminutive Deng's pithy, pragmatic political philosophy, was published in July, and was hailed immediately as the example to follow in the coming party "rectification campaign."

Foreign China-watchers generally dismissed the suggestion that the book marked the start of a Deng personality cult on the lines of that which surrounded the late Mao Tse-tung, something Mr. Deng always deplored.

One diplomatic observer said he saw the "selected works" as an attempt to leave a tangible legacy for the next generation of leaders. "It's basically a crash course in commonsense," he said. Perhaps Mr. Deng's most-

quoted remark, showing his scorn for the unrealistic leftism with which Chairman Mao twice almost brought the economy to its knees, was: "It makes no difference if a cat is black or white. As long as it catches rats, it is a good cat."

Such robust sentiments earned Mr. Deng destitution and humiliation during the 1966-76 Maoist "Cultural Revolution."

On regaining control of the party machine in late 1978, he began unrepentantly to dismantle the ultra-leftist economic structure to give more play to free enterprise.

It was not until September 1982 that a carefully prepared full party congress met to make a complete break with the Maoist past and elect a central committee in majority loyal to Mr. Deng.

The goal defined at the congress, that of quadrupling the value of industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000, meant adopting policies which were anathema to orthodox Maoists.

Yet the Dengists were adamant that only by opening China to western technology and capital, and giving the Chinese people opportunities and incentives to enrich themselves, could the required modernisation and economic growth be achieved.

The country's scientists and technicians, cowed after their systematic humiliation along with other intellectuals during the Cultural Revolution, also had to be rehabilitated for without them all hopes of modernisation would be dashed.

The official press earlier this year quoted the case of a middle-aged woman engineer who committed suicide as typical of the problems the Dengists were facing.

The woman, who ran a Peking chemical plant, killed herself after years of obstruction by her nom-

inal superiors, unskilled men promoted during the Cultural Revolution and immovable since.

There remain nostalgic Maoists in high places too, and the three-year "rectification campaign" announced Wednesday will start with a purge of the central and provincial party leaderships together with anti-Dengist elements in senior levels of the armed forces.

Only at the end of 1984 will the movement spread to lower levels of the party organisation, which numbers over 40 million members.

A party statement Wednesday said ultra-leftist plotters and others who had committed acts of violence during the 1966-76 period faced expulsion, as did members who had persisted in opposing Mr. Deng's reforms since 1978 or who were guilty of serious economic and criminal offences.

But the leadership made it clear that officials must see that the campaign, though by no means a perfunctory exercise, does not lead to the use of terror tactics such as the notorious "mass struggles" used to such effect against victims of the Cultural Revolution.

In general, it indicated, "rectification" would be an occasion for criticism and self-criticism, correcting ideological mistakes and studying Deng Xiaoping's works, an anthology of Chairman Mao's writings and other approved texts.

Wednesday's central committee statement specified that no quotas should be set for expulsions, and diplomatic sources in Peking dismissed as unrealistic recent reports that some three million members would lose their cards.

They noted the prediction of an influential commentator this week in the official Peking Review that "only a small handful" of people "would be excluded."

مكتبة الشاهد

POLLUTION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Effective action needed to curb pollution

By Mustafa Salma

AMMAN — The automobile with its rugged internal combustion engine has become an intrinsic part of our culture, economy, and tragic accidents, and still some families own several cars.

The automobile offers the driver almost unlimited freedom to go when and where he or she pleases.

As of last month, it is estimated that the number of cars in Jordan has reached 185,000, comprising all types of vehicles: passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and gasoline/diesel powered heavy duty buses and vehicles. We import into Jordan around 27,000 cars yearly, excluding the number of cars estimated at 5,000 brought into the country by Jordanians working in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, and visitors, especially during the summer months.

But the automobile has two major drawbacks: It is consuming about 25 per cent of our limited income, and without proper smog controls, it is a major contributor to air pollution.

The Department of Environment at the Ministry of Municipalities and Rural Affairs or other government agencies concerned, should be making an all-out effort to come to grips with the problem on air pollution, whether it originates from stationary sources — such as power plants, refineries, industrial plants, etc., or from the motor vehicle. New programmes aimed at reducing the output of air pollution from all known sources should have already been underway. Support for

efficient mass transit system in congested areas is required, since most automobile pollution and energy use originates in the heavily populated areas where bumper-to-bumper traffic and freeway "rush-hours" are common.

Automobiles are the biggest source of gases such as: Nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and carbon monoxide which pollute the atmosphere. The percentages of these contaminants when known may vary somewhat, depending upon the geographic location, weather conditions and other smog-producing sources in the area.

But the automobile has two major drawbacks: It is consuming about 25% of our limited income, and without proper smog controls, it is a major contributor to air pollution.

What causes automobile smog? The fumes that spew from a car's exhaust pipe are a complicated mixture of poisons, created because an internal combustion engine cannot burn all the fuel that is fed into it. If the fuel were burned perfectly, the final products of combustion would be non-toxic

gases: Carbon dioxide, water vapour and nitrogen. (Although a rising concentration of carbon dioxide would eventually raise the temperature of the atmosphere and thus affect the earth, this is not an immediate problem.)

Air pollutant emissions from motor vehicles come from three principal sources: The exhaust (tailpipe), the crankcase blow-by, and vapour emissions from the fuel tank and the carburetor. It has been estimated that about 55 per cent of the hydrocarbons come from the engine exhaust, 25 per cent from the blow-by, and 20 per cent from evaporation from the fuel tank and carburetor for an uncontrolled vehicle.

Exhaust emissions controls

A whole new technology has grown up in recent years in the United States, Europe, and Japan as a result of tougher new vehicle emissions standards in these countries. Various techniques are used in factory-installed and retrofit emission control systems to reduce automobile smog. These include exhaust gas recirculation (EGR), vacuum spark advance disconnect (VSAD) and air injection (AI).

The EGR system recirculates a portion of the exhaust gas to the intake manifold to reduce the peak combustion temperature. The VSAD system delays spark timing, resulting in lowering of peak combustion temperature. Air Injection systems introduce oxygen into the exhaust manifold to help consume unburned fuel.

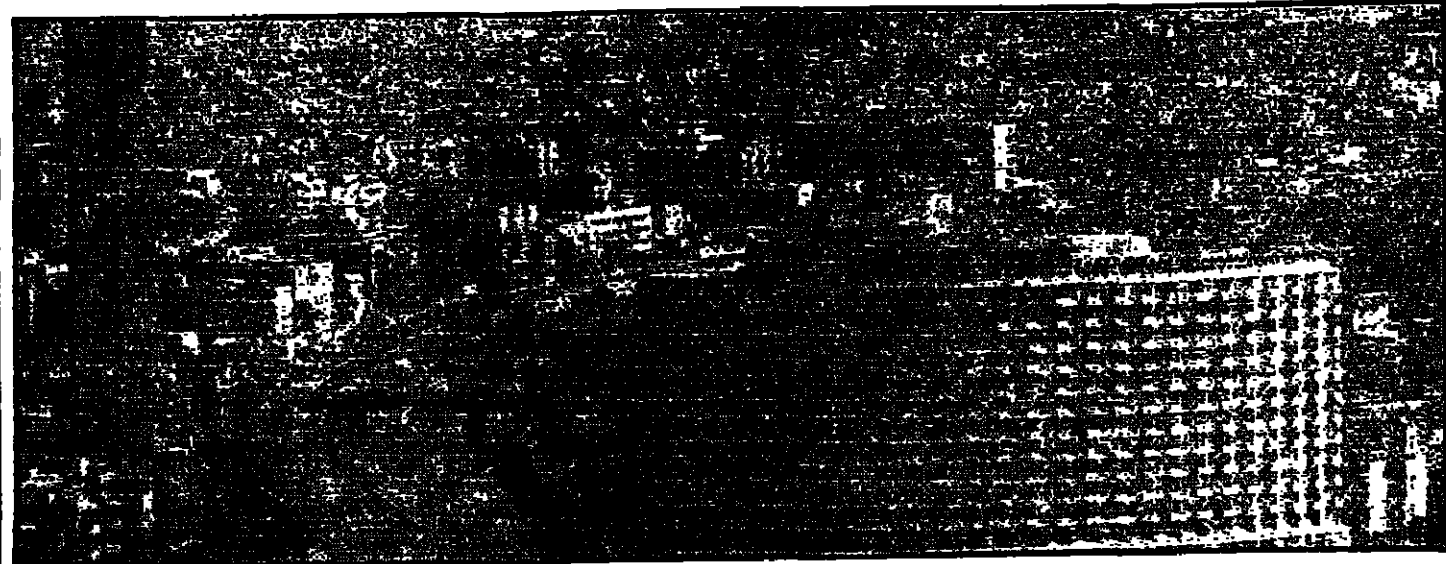
The catalytic converter is a container that holds pellets or a honeycombed layer of catalyst-

containing material. Exhaust gases pass through the pellets (or honeycomb) which contain a small amount of platinum or similar noble metal. A chemical reaction changes harmful gases (carbon monoxide and unburned hydrocarbon) into harmless water vapour and carbon dioxide without using any of the catalyst. Unleaded gasoline (fuel) is required for continued successful performance of the catalyst. It prevents the surface of the catalyst from being poisoned by lead.

The supply of air covering the earth is limited. The atmosphere is only as thick, proportionally, as the skin of an apple. Science and technology have extended man's power to change his environment so much that he is abusing the air's capacity to cleanse itself. Conditions might become more dangerous, unless immediate action is taken to improve the quality of our air.

The number of automobiles as stated earlier is on the increase, and the amount of gasoline consumed is increasing accordingly. Heightening the problem of air pollution in urban and suburban Amman are the population growth, 55-60 per cent of Jordanians are now urban dwellers. Therefore, it is in these relatively small and crowded areas where most of the country's air pollution is created.

Fighting air pollution demands scientific approaches. But it also demands a new kind of political and personal effort. The fight can be successful only if an effective action can be taken to clean the air. But a great expanded effort is, also needed to keep up with the growing potential for pollution.



Cairo, where 13 million people live, has a decaying sewage system which was laid down at the start of the century to serve two million people (file photo).

Cairo seeks ways to overcome pollution

By Ashraf Fouad
Reuter

CAIRO — Regular checks on the medical risks of living in Cairo may follow the first conference on the Egyptian capital's chronic pollution problem, which has just ended here.

The conference, sponsored by President Hosni Mubarak's ruling National Democratic Party, urged firms to institute six-monthly medical checkups for workers after it heard expert reports of dust-laden smog and well water laced with sewage.

About 13 million people live in greater Cairo, where a decaying sewage system was laid down at the start of the century to serve two million.

A new system is being installed but is unlikely to be ready for seven years. Burst sewers are common and a main pipe burst last year in the suburb of Giza, pouring

waste ankle-deep into streets.

Researchers and doctors presented some 50 papers to the conference, and the fact that it was held at all was seen as evidence that Mr. Mubarak's government, although strapped for cash to speed solutions, is at least trying to identify problems posed by rapid population growth and an influx into the capital.

Besides the smog and the pollution of much of Cairo's drinking water, reports considered the din of the city's traffic, the flow of waste into the River Nile and the high breeding rate of the rats that flourish among heaps of uncollected garbage.

Researchers said half a million vehicles pour into Cairo each day. Noise pollution had reached worrying levels, they said, citing the incessant blaring of horns in the traffic jams that begin at breakfast time and end around midnight.

One researcher found that at

the busiest time of the day, the heart of a baby in the womb beat faster.

Another said that each year the traffic pours 80,000 tonnes of poisonous fumes into air already polluted with germ-laden dust kicked up by the wind and by yet more dust pouring from brick and cement factories on the outskirts.

In Maadi, a residential area favoured by foreigners, the average fall of dust had risen dramatically from 145 to 377 tonnes a month in the past 10 years.

The meeting heard of untreated industrial and human waste dumped in the Nile and in Cairo's soil.

An expert with Egypt's Irrigation Ministry said wells used for drinking water were in some cases highly polluted with sewage or with chemicals including heavy metals and salts that might cause stomach cancer and kidney disease.

Cairenes throw out two million

tonnes of garbage a year but about one-third goes uncollected.

A summary of the conference proceedings published by the ruling party said: "Thousands of tonnes of garbage... play a very important role in breeding billions of insects, mainly flies, cockroaches and fleas."

The document said even Cairo's cleanest residential areas, remote from the city's slums, did not escape a recent epidemic known as "summer diarrhoea" because of the flies.

Cairenes raise bred prolifically, the document said. A pair of rats and their descendants... left to breed unmolested for three years, would multiply to 350 million.

Among other recommendations, the conference urged that Egypt should introduce regulations limiting vehicle exhaust emissions and levy a tax on industry to help finance environmental schemes.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

Blue Room Restaurant
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SPORTS

Kuwait meets Jordan in Olympic qualifier

AMMAN (J.T.) — Kuwait national soccer team arrived here on Sunday to prepare for the second leg of their Olympic soccer qualifying match against Jordan on Friday at the Sports City stadium.

Kuwait, World Cup finalists in 1982 defeated Syria 3-1 last Friday in the same Olympic tournament to lead their qualifying group with 5 points, one point ahead of Syria.

The visiting team trained on Monday at the Sports City stadium concentrating their efforts on attacking tactics and goal scoring.

Meanwhile, the national Jordanian soccer squad was also training at the Petra stadium (also at the Sports City).

But the squad was missing six of its leading players who were involved in a match played at the University of Jordan Monday afternoon.

The match at the University between Al Ahli Football Club and the University football team, was held under the patronage of the University President Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali to mark the inauguration of the University's football stadium.

The game ended in a 1-1 draw with goals scored by Adnan Al Turk for Al Ahli and Khaled Said

for the university (who also plays for Al Faisaly Football Club) scored the equaliser.

In an interview with Al Rai newspaper on Monday, the head of the Kuwaiti delegation Sheikh Ahmad Al Hmoud said that Friday's clash with Jordan will be much tougher than last Friday's game against Syria.

He added that Jordan will be playing with a relaxed pace because they have nothing to hope from the result, but will obviously be aiming to avenge their 3-0 defeat in Kuwait last month.

Sheikh Al Hmoud hoped that Kuwait will take home the two points needed to consolidate their lead in the qualifying group and get on the right track for the next round.

After Friday's match, Kuwait will still have two qualifiers to play. One at home against Syria and the other away to Qatar. Whereas Jordan will be playing their last match and will have to wait for the next Olympics to have another try.



Kuwait national football team

Jordan Tennis Federation to start autumn training

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Tennis Federation will open its autumn season of training at the Federation courts on Friday Oct. 20. Coach Maureen Stalla will have an assistant this year, Alastair McNeill, a top player from Scotland. Besides providing training for the Jordanian youth, Mrs. Stalla and Mr. McNeill will be coaching the national team which is drawn from the National Ladder.

Many activities are planned for the year 1983-84. Besides a junior tournament in November, Mrs. Stalla says she would like to schedule several team matches for the juniors — both the girls' team and the boys' team — with other teams in Jordan.

"After the initial autumn season of intensive training, we mean to crowd the spring with team matches and tournaments," Mrs.

Stalla told the Jordan Times. "Incentive and lots of available competition are what we need to raise the standard of tennis in Jordan. With Alastair's help our goals will be easier to achieve. I have many ideas, but they must be tackled carefully and methodically."

Mrs. Stalla added that she would like to see the universities develop strong teams and tennis classes. She mentioned the need for more physical education in the schools for young children. "If the children of 9 or 10 years of age cannot throw a ball, run swiftly and catch well, they cannot easily learn a difficult game like tennis," she said. She also hopes that tennis will spread to other towns so that competition will be on a larger scale within the country.

"Right now, it seems that we must go abroad for challenging matches and experience. This is an

expensive situation and I hope it will be unnecessary in the future to go so far for matches which should be here at home. Jordan can become a tennis centre for the Middle East. Already my older players are qualified to help as instructors and camp counselors and we could, after careful organisation, put on a professional summer camp for Jordanians and non Jordanians. The talent and resources are here," she said. "All that is needed is dedication, organisation and hard work," she concluded.

Bilbao's reputation has led Liverpool fans, who tend to exaggerate such matters, to view Wednesday's tie at Anfield as the coming of the apocalypse.

Hamburg comes under close scrutiny in European soccer

LONDON (R) — Five months after their unexpected but thoroughly deserved triumph in Athens, doubts are still being raised about Hamburg's right to the title of European Soccer Champions.

The feeling persists, and not just in Italy, that the West Germans were fortunate that Juventus — the "dream team" — endured a 90-minute nightmare in the Olympic stadium that night.

On Wednesday Hamburg, who received a bye in the opening round, begin their defence of the trophy with a second round first leg tie against Dynamo Bucharest in Romania, knowing they will be under intense scrutiny.

While England's Liverpool and Italian Champions Roma have emerged as the "people's favourites", Hamburg's claims should not be ignored.

They won the West German Championship in 1982 and 1983 and are the frontrunners again this season. Medicine teams do not stay at the top of the Bundesliga for over two seasons.

Dynamo Bucharest should pose few problems for Hamburg. Felix Magath, whose wonderful goal in Athens will go down in European Cup folklore, is in fine form while new striker Dieter Schatzschneider will be a headache to the Romanian defence and to commentators alike.

Roma and Liverpool should accompany Hamburg into next year's quarter-finals though they will have to be at their best to get past CSKA Sofia and Athletic Bilbao respectively.

Bilbao's reputation has led Liverpool

pool fans, who tend to exaggerate such matters, to view Wednesday's tie at Anfield as the coming of the apocalypse.

But their fears for Kenny Dalglish's health against the intimidating Andoni Goikoetxea, who sent Diego Maradona to hospital and out of football for three months, are unnecessary.

Glasgow-born Dalglish, enjoying another magnificent season with Liverpool, is well-equipped to look after himself although it may be a different matter in the more hostile atmosphere of the return leg.

More worrying to Liverpool will be the loss of Dalglish's sidekick Ian Rush. The deadly Welsh Marksman aggravated an old groin injury in the 3-1 win over West Ham on Saturday and will watch Goikoetxea from the safety of a grandstand seat.

Roma, the Italian League leaders, and reinforced by the signing of Brazilian Toninho Cerezo this season, face a hazardous trip to Bulgaria to meet CSKA Sofia.

CSKA have built up an interested following among bookmakers in recent seasons for their happy knack of despatching the big names from the competition.

Ajax Amsterdam, Nottingham Forest and Liverpool, all of whom were European Champions at the time, came to grief in Sofia and Roma may have to stifle their newly found spirit of adventure and mount a rearguard action.

Another club fast developing a giant-killing act are Olympiakos of Greece, first round conquerors of Ajax. They entertain Benfica of Portugal, the 1961 and 1962 winners.

Benfica, unbeaten in the league this season with 13 points from

seven games, beat Farense 6-2 at the weekend without the services of Swedish international Glenn Strömberg, who was otherwise engaged scoring twice in the 3-0 defeat of Italy in Naples.

All is not well in the Portuguese camp, however. Defensive Lynchpin Humberto Coelho underwent a knee operation recently and Veloso has also been ruled out through injury.

The most intriguing tie of the round is the clash between Belgium's Standard Liege and the under-rated Scottish Champions Dundee United.

Liege, who have home advantage in the first leg, will be looking to the return of former West German international Horst Hrubesch, who got his hands on the European Cup with Hamburg last season, to add some much-needed punch up front.

Standard's total of 13 goals from 10 league games will not unduly worry the Scots, more continental than British in style.

Whatever the outcome, Hamburg and company will be glad to see the back of the losers.

Dundee United's countrymen, Cup-Winners' Cup holders Aberdeen, will also be in Belgium on Wednesday and will need to show a marked improvement on their first round form against Akranes of Iceland if they are to overcome league leaders Beeren.

The three main threats to Aberdeen, Juventus, Barcelona and Manchester United, are also on foreign assignments but should reach the last eight with ease.

United meet Spartak Varna of Bulgaria. Barcelona tackle Dutch Cup winners Nijmegen and Juventus, eager to make up for last season's disappointment, face Paris St. Germain.

U.S. retains Ryder Cup

PALM BEACH GARDENS, Florida (R) — The United States retained the Ryder Cup by a narrow one-point margin here on Sunday, thwarting Britain and Europe in their attempt to win the trophy on American soil for the first time.

Tom Watson beat Britain's Bernard Gallacher 2 and 1 to clinch victory for the U.S. by 14½ points to 13½.

But the Americans, level at 8-8 at the start of the final day, had to fight all the way for their win and were two points adrift after first three singles.

Britain's Nick Faldo beat Jay Haas, the only previously unbeaten American, 2 and 1, while West Germany's Bernhard Langer finished two up against Gil Morgan.

Sovereign Ballesteros, Spain's U.S. Masters Champion, had halved the opening match with Fuzzy Zoeller, so the U.S. trailed 10½ to 6½.

But the Americans pulled back with wins by Bob Gilder over Gordon Brand, Ben Crenshaw over Sandy Lyle, Calvin Peete over Brian Watkes and Craig Stadler over Ian Woosnam.

Paul Way, the youngest player in the European team, defeated

Curtis Strange and Ken Brown beat Ray Floyd. But with Sam Torrance and Jose-Maria Canizares halving their matches with Tom Kite and Lanny Wadkins, Watson's win over Gallacher put the formal seal on the U.S. victory.

In the end the match hinged on the matches in which Torrance faced Kite, and Spain's Canizares took on Wadkins.

Torrance trailed Kite playing the last hole at the 7,137-yard PGA national course. But he smacked a wonderful wedge shot out of the rough a couple of feet past the hole and rolled in the putt for a birdie which earned him a half in the match and appeared to have saved the series for Europe.

Canizares came to the long, water-fenced 18th hole one ahead but hit a weak approach that fell short of the green. Wadkins immediately struck, lofting his wedge approach 12 inches from the flagstick and saved the match as Canizares still failed to get the ball down after two more attempts.

The Ryder Cup was formally decided in a scruffy way when Watson, one hole up going to the short 17th, got into trouble and scrambled for a bogey but won the hole when Gallacher missed the green. The Scot was still short in two and failed to make a crucial four-foot putt which would have kept him in contention.

Navratilova beats Shriver, bags \$150,000 tournament

TARPON SPRINGS, Florida (R) — Wimbledon and U.S. Open Champion Martina Navratilova won her 36th straight match to defeat fellow American Pam Shriver 6-3, 6-2 to win a \$150,000 women's tennis tournament here Sunday.

Navratilova, the top seed, earned \$28,000 as she boosted her 1983 match record to 72 wins and one defeat. Her only loss was against American Kathy Horvath in the French Open.

Second seed Shriver, who received \$14,000, has now lost 16 of 19 matches against Navratilova, her doubles partner.

It was Navratilova's first tournament since she clinched her first U.S. Open title last month in New York with a 6-1, 6-3 final victory over Chris Evert Lloyd.

Navratilova beat Shriver to the net in a match featuring two of the circuit's best serve-and-volley players. When Shriver did come

in, Navratilova used an improved backhand passing shot to advantage.

"I can't attack her backhand anymore," said Shriver. "I used to chip it to her backhand and come in, but she hits it so hard now. It's a heavy-duty shot now."

"The court is slow and it's easy to hit the top-spin," said Navratilova, who celebrates her 27th birthday on Tuesday. "I never felt threatened by her coming in to the net. My backhand is getting better."

Navratilova's serve could not get much better. She put 77 per cent of her first serves in play, and in the second set lost only one point in four service games.

Navratilova has now won six straight matches against Shriver, including a quarter-final match in the U.S. Open. In 1982, Shriver eliminated Navratilova at the U.S. Open — her last victory over the world's top-ranked player.



Their Highnesses Prince Ali and Princess Haya presenting prizes to the winners of the polo match held Sunday (Petra photo)

Jordan beats visiting British polo team

ZARQA (J.T.) — The national Jordanian Polo team Sunday beat the visiting British polo team in a match held at the Royal Jordanian Polo Club in Zarqa.

The Jordanian team led by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, beat the British team 8-1. The Jordanian team had earlier this month beat a visiting Pakistani team 4-3.

At the end of the match, Their Highnesses Prince Ali and Princess Haya presented the trophy to the winning team and distributed prizes to the members of both teams.

The match was attended by Her Highness Princess Sarvath, the assistant Chief of Staff, the British Ambassador to Amman Mr. David Urwick.

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Big four march on in world team squash

AUCKLAND (R) — Pakistan, Australia, England and Egypt — the big four of squash — marched on towards the semifinals of the World Team Championship Monday.

Sixth seeded Sweden came closest to causing an upset when Lars Kvant gave them an early lead against Egypt by beating Ahmed Safwat 9-7, 4-9, 4-7, 9-3.

But Magdi Saad levelled the tie when he beat Jan-Ulf Soderberg in four games and Naser Zahran clinched a 2-1 victory with a 2-9,

9-6, 9-1, 9-7 win over Fredrik Jonsson.

The Pakistan trio of World Champion Jahangir Khan, unbeaten since 1981, Omar Zaman and Maqsood Ahmed had no such problems against New Zealand, winning all three matches for the loss of just 20 points.

Australia and England, who meet Egypt on Tuesday to decide first place in Group 'B', also won 3-0 against the United States and Canada respectively.

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TIME

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Tribal customs of the British (cover in Europe)
COLD WINDS, HEATED WORDS (the nuclear/disarmament debate)

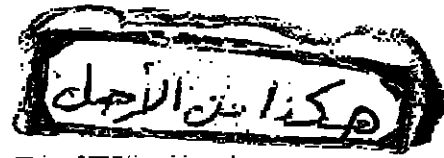
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French-born mathematician wins Nobel economics prize

STOCKHOLM (R) — French-born mathematician Professor Gerard Debreu, described by scholars as a neutral theoretician, won the 1983 Nobel memorial prize for economics, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences announced Monday.

It awarded him the 1.5 million crown (\$190,000) prize for "having incorporated new analytical methods into economic theory and for his rigorous reformulation of the theory of general equilibrium."

University professors questioned by Reuters interpreted the award to Dr. Debreu as a move back to honouring pure scientific work.

The academy has recently cho-

sen macro-economists with links to politicians.

The 1976 award to Chicago monetarist Mr. Milton Friedman, who inspired the policies of American President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, was especially controversial.

Dr. Debreu, 62, was born in Calais, France, but became an American citizen in 1975, the same year he took up his present post as professor of mathematics at the University of California, Berkeley.

The academy said he had done penetrating basic work in proving mathematically a hypothesis of 18th century laissez-faire economist Adam Smith that there is

balance between supply and demand in an ideal, competitive free market.

His model of the market economy was set out in his main book, Theory of Value published in the 1950s, which scholars described as a remarkable text of only 80 pages.

Later he extended his ideas to the theory of capital and the theory of economic behaviour in uncertain conditions: the academy said.

Although his intellectual influence was indirect, his clarity of style and analytical stringency had great effects on economic methods, it added.

Some scholars however expressed surprise at the award, saying that more important work in the same field was achieved by the 1972 winners John Hicks of Britain and Kenneth Arrow of the United States.

Dr. Debreu, who had done little since the 1950s, had concentrated mainly on translating his ideas into higher mathematics, they said.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mainly lower as buyers remained absent from the market after the recent falls, with trade at a very low level, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 1.1 at 677.4.

Prices were above the lows in places after news of far stronger than expected U.K. retail sales in September, dealers said, but the market remained dull with sentiment depressed by press talk that the "bull" market in shares may be over. Most leaders had small falls, with ICI down 6p at 570.

Government bonds ended firmer but off the highs. Gold shares gave up early gains as bullion fell back, but U.S. shares rose. Long-dated bonds firmed after Friday's news of a fall in U.S. M1 money supply, dealers said, but saw early 1/4 point gains pared to 1/8 point on the possible inflation implications of strong U.K. retail sales and as U.S. bonds opened lower.

Banks again fell on debt concern, with Barclays down 10p at 417, and oils were dull. Glaxo was a rare firm feature, up 30p at 735 in reaction to the recent fall. Newspapers fell as lack of progress on the possible Reuters flotation and weekend press comment prompted profit-taking. Fleet fell 10p to 11.6.

Hong Kong shares gained on news of the pegging of the local currency to the U.S. dollar. Hutchison was up 7p at 89 after 90.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

Onestaring	1.5023/33	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2312/15	Canadian dollars
	2.5980/90	West German marks
	2.9115/25	Dutch guilders
	2.1030/40	Swiss francs
	52.86/90	Belgian francs
	7.9390/9420	French francs
	1579.00/1580.00	Italian lire
	232.40/50	Japanese yen
	7.7760/7810	Swedish crowns
	7.2980/3030	Norwegian crowns
	9.4050/80	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	400.00/400.50	U.S. dollars

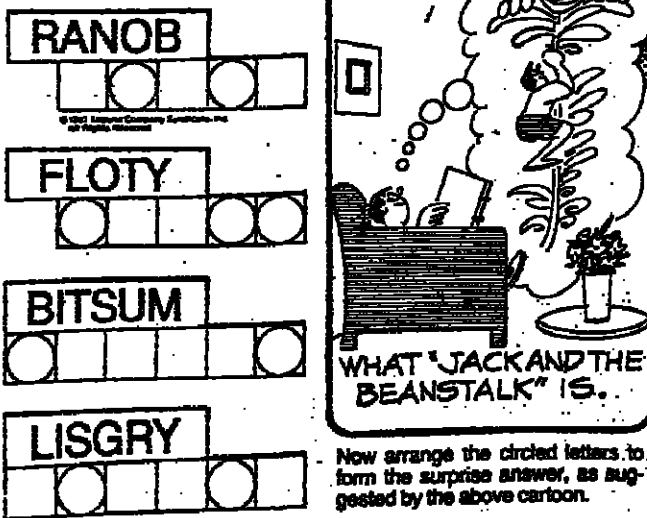
THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CARGO, FOCUS, UPSHOT, TROPHY

Answer: What the rookie G.I. was told to take in order to get to the barber's in the quickest possible way—A SHORT CUT

Japan nears finalising new economic plan

TOKYO (R) — Japanese government ministries Monday launched a final round of talks on a new economic package expected to be approved on Friday, government sources said.

The package, under discussion since July, will aim to boost domestic demand and increase imports of manufactured goods to counter criticism from the United States and the European Community of Japan's growing trade surplus, they said.

It will also help to improve the diplomatic climate during the visit to Japan early next month of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Reagan, the sources said.

They said the package is likely to include a tax cut, additional spending on public works, provision of low interest loans to importers to finance their purchases from abroad and measures to strengthen the Japanese yen.

The Japanese press has speculated that the package may be accompanied by a cut in the Bank

of Japan's official discount rate, currently 5.5 per cent, to improve the business climate.

Yen stability seen priority

Asked to comment on the speculation, a spokesman restated the central bank's official view that it wanted the yen to be stable against the U.S. dollar before it decided on a discount rate cut, which would lead to a fall in other interest rates.

Bank officials are worried that a cut in interest rates could bring renewed weakness of the Japanese currency.

U.S. officials have cited the weak yen as a major factor in boosting Japan's trade surplus, because it makes Japanese goods cheaper to American buyers.

Government sources said the

promise of a tax cut in the package — which will have to be approved by parliament — may be used by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as an inducement to opposition parties to end their current boycott of the Diet over the Tanaka affair.

The boycott is in support of the opposition's demand that former prime minister Mr. Kakuei Tanaka resign his diet seat following his conviction last week in the Lockheed bribery case.

A panel of government advisors Monday submitted a broadly-worded interim report recommending tax reductions.

It did not specify the size or timing of the tax cuts, the first since 1977, but advocated a major drop in income tax, government officials said.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) was expected to work out its own tax cut scheme Tuesday, based on the recommendations, and refer it to the opposition camp on Wednesday, party sources said.

Hong Kong investors rush to buy U.S. dollars

HONG KONG (R) — Small investors rushed to buy U.S. dollars Monday and their demands pushed Hong Kong's currency below the new fixed rate set by the government.

The rush left the local dollar trading at 7.92 to the U.S. unit late in the day, compared with a fixed rate of 7.80 announced by the government on Saturday in a bid to restore confidence in the battered currency.

It had warned however that some fluctuations could be expected initially at bank counters in spite of the new rate, and dealers said there had been widespread confusion on the market about how the new measures would work.

They attributed most dealings to small investors, the same people who panicked three weeks ago because of uncertainty about the future of the colony — which China says it plans to regain in 1997 — and marked the Hong Kong dollar down then to a record low of 9.50.

"It was Hong Kong's housemaids and taxi drivers, ever awake to a bargain, changing a few

thousand dollars in their droves," one dealer said of Monday's rush by people hoping to turn their savings into U.S. dollars at the new rate.

The government set the new rate by requiring the two big banks that issue the local currency to deposit foreign exchange equivalent to each dollar they print.

Details of the new arrangement were under study by other banks Monday as financial secretary Sir John Bremridge said in a statement the government was confident that the local dollar would soon stabilise around the 7.80 level.

The government's measures received a vote of confidence from the colony's four stock exchanges with the market index gaining more than 40 points in the first hour of trading to 779.01. It stayed there most of the day before closing at 771.55.

Bankers said that the rush to

buy U.S. dollars at the 7.80 rate will tend to shrink the local money supply drastically and put pressure on banks to raise interest rates, now 16 per cent for blue-chip borrowers, as they seek to attract fresh funds.

But they predicted this would be a short-term phenomenon.

Dealers said long-term developments would depend on the course of Sino-British talks on the future of the colony.

The next round begins in Peking on Oct. 19, and dealers saw the government's action as aimed at rebutting allegations by Peking that the Hong Kong authorities are not acting to protect the colony.

Uncompromising statements from Peking about the future are the main cause of the dollar's recent decline, a development that also rattled China which earns a large share of its foreign exchange in the colony.

China, Turkey discuss ties

ANKARA (R) — Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Turkish Foreign Minister Tamer Ilker Monday discussed bilateral trade ties and possible increases in Turkish textile exports, Turkish officials said.

The foreign ministry officials said Mr. Ilker and Mr. Wu, who arrived Sunday for a three-day official visit, also reviewed other bilateral economic and international issues.

They said Turkey wanted to

improve trade ties with China by increasing Turkish exports, particularly of textiles, because of the country's shrinking market in Europe.

Turkish exports to China totalled \$17 million last year, while imports were worth \$2.5 million, the officials said.

China and Turkey agreed last year to develop relations when Turkish President Kenan Evren visited Peking.

Tanzania buys Libyan oil

DAR ES SALAAM (OFENCA) — Tanzania has received 70,000 tons of Libyan crude oil of 200,000 tons ordered to help "keep the wheels of industry running for 45 days," the Tanzanian radio reported at the weekend.

Some 29,000 tons of diesel oil, kerosene and aviation fuel will come from Middle Eastern producers.

Faced with acute economic problems, the government is negotiating sizeable oil deals with several oil producing countries to build up stocks for at least one year.

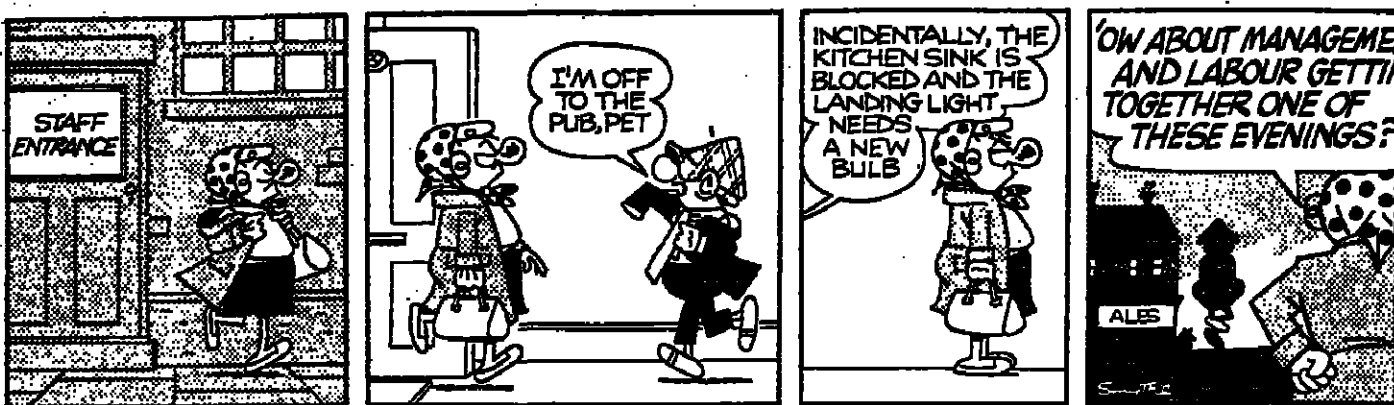
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to consider the best ways and means by which you will be able to take your imaginative and idealistic ideas and plans and put them into some form of successful detailed action.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan time for ridding yourself of small details that should be handled before you can make progress in new outlets, or regular ones.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Ideal day to get your ambitions clear in your mind so that you can later go after them in a very efficient manner.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be analytical of your career and know how best to improve it and you can take big strides forward today and tonight.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Be sure you know all the facts, factors and figures of any new arrangements you are endeavoring to make.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study your many responsibilities and find ways to cut down on them so that you do not overwork. Handle the most important.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Situations arise that will show you how best you can please those you are allied with, and remove tensions.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be more concerned with getting everything around you in more harmonious condition and put aside weighty matters for a while.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) More preparation is needed before you can make those new ideas work successfully, so get busy on such now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do whatever it is that kin expect of you early and come to a better accord with them. Be tactful today.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get all that correspondence handled about which you have been procrastinating and do it wisely.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get at the business of collections and then pay your most pressing bills so that you can keep out of hot water.

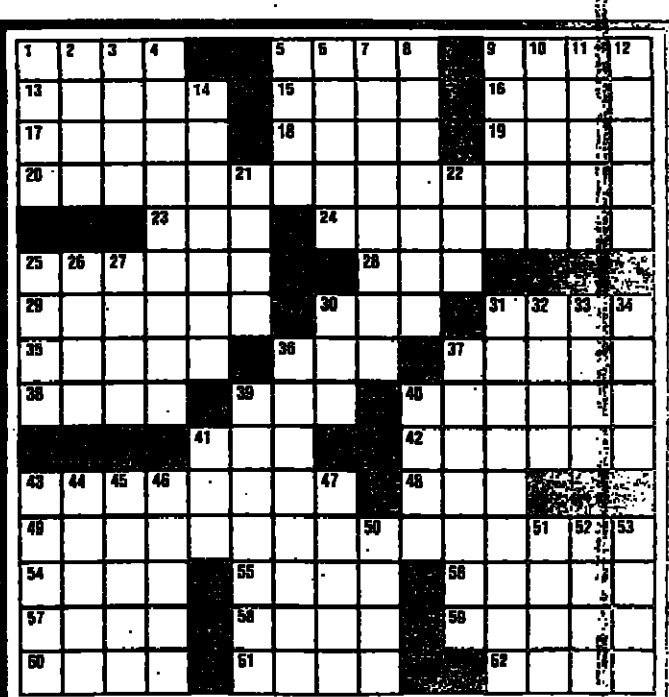
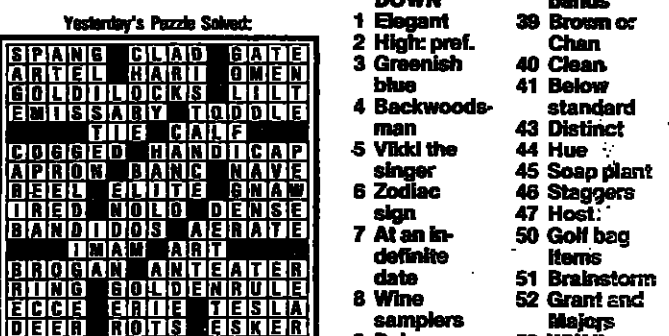
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Concentrate on self now and know what you truly want out of life and plan just how to attain your aims.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... He or she will be one of those delightful young persons who will early concentrate on how to realize his, or her fondest wishes and will formulate a very detailed plan for so doing. Provide fine spiritual guidance and a good education.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Stanley B. Whitman

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ACROSS | 24 Pittsburgh athletes | 42 "Gunsake" | 11 Harder to find |
| 1 Trail | 25 Pollock | 43 Al Capone | 12 Gather |
| 5 Group of actors | 26 Wrath | 44 Piggy | 13 Shelters |
| 8 A Tassell | 29 Bankish | 45 "And the hunter—" | 21 Calendar abbr. |
| 13 Ester of glycerol | 30 Certain leaders: abbr. | 54 Lily plant | 22 Skippit's concern |
| 15 Venezuela mining town | 31 Stinging remark | 55 Henry the publisher | 25 FDR and HST e.g. |
| 16 Sheeter in London | 35 Hayley or John | 56 Carnival attractions | 26 Depart |
| 17 Out-of-date | 36 Low grade | 57 Rock's partner | 27 Threadlike parts |
| 18 Flanges | 37 Spirit | 58 Arrow poison | 30 Coal size |
| 19 Taj Mahal site | 38 Remain | 59 Weather word | 31 British comedian |
| 20 Emmy winning TV show | 39 Hush-hush group | 60 Exec. | 32 Before: pref. |
| 23 Unit of heat: abbr. | 40 Newspaper item | 61 Summers in Arles | 33 Inlets |
| | 41 Exclamations of surprise | 62 Young girl | 34 Cots |
| | | | 35 Reduction |
| | | | 37 Stocking bands |
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| | | | 40 Clean |
| | | | 41 Below standard |
| | | | 42 Distinct |
| | | | 44 Hue |
| | | | 45 Soap plant |
| | | | 46 Staggers sign |
| | | | 47 Host |
| | | | 50 Golf bag items |
| | | | 51 Brainstorm |
| | | | 52 Grant and Majors |
| | | | 53 WW II boots |



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WORLD

China jails 3 youths who aided hijack

PEKING (R) — A youth who was an accomplice to the hijacking of a Chinese airliner to South Korea last May was Monday given a suspended death sentence while two others were jailed for life. Peking television reported.

Wu Yingjun, who boarded the aircraft on a reconnaissance mission before the hijacking, was given a death sentence suspended for two years, while Guan Jian and Yang Jie were given life sentences for hiding guns, it said.

The television showed the three youths bow their heads as the sentences were read out before thousands of spectators in an auditorium in the northeastern city of Shenyang.

The aircraft, a British-built Trident, was hijacked at gunpoint by five men and a woman when it was on a domestic flight from Shenyang to Shanghai.

It was first known successful hijacking of a Chinese airliner and led to the first direct contact between China and South Korea, which do not have diplomatic relations.

The six who took part in the actual hijacking were jailed for between four and six years by a Seoul court in August. China condemned the sentences as too lenient.

Paris condemns S. African bomb attack in Maputo

PARIS (R) — France condemned the South African commando raid in Maputo Monday as Mozambique President Samora Machel began political and economic talks with French President Francois Mitterrand.

Shortly after Mr. Machel arrived in Paris for a two-day visit, a French government spokesman said: "We condemn this attack against a sovereign country as we have condemned similar raids in the past."

Official French sources said the bomb attack on an office of the African National Congress (ANC) was unlikely to have any immediate effect on French political and economic support for Mozambique.

But political commentators said the raid would reinforce any plea from Mr. Machel for increased backing from France's socialist government.

Officials said the Mozambican president began talks with Mr. Mitterrand soon after arriving and the two leaders were then scheduled to have a working lunch.

The official Mozambican news agency AIM said a rooftop bomb wounded five people and caused extensive damage to an apartment block housing an office of the African National Congress (ANC), which is fighting against white rule in

South Africa.

South African defence headquarters in Pretoria said a small task force had attacked the ANC office, located in a residential neighbourhood near the president's home.

Mr. Machel, who flew in from Belgrade aboard a special Tupolev airliner, was met at Orly International Airport by French Transport Minister Charles Fiterman and left for Paris without speaking to journalists.

The visit is Mr. Machel's first to France since his country's independence from Portugal in 1975. He was originally due to travel to France last May but the visit was postponed because of a South African raid then against alleged ANC targets in Maputo.

Three ANC members were wounded in the Maputo explosion AIM reported.

It said three explosive charges placed on the roof of the building, on the corner of Gen. Pereira de Eca Street and Mao Tse Tung Avenue, caused extensive damage and wounded five people seriously

enough for them to be taken to hospital.

AIM said the three ANC members were asleep in their organisation's third floor offices when all three bombs went off simultaneously at 3 a.m. (0100 GMT). It said the other two injured were Mozambicans.

The blasts created holes in the roof and shattered windows all around, sending shards of glass flying into rooms in neighbouring apartments where several people suffered minor cuts, it said.

Neither AIM nor a terse government statement apportioned blame for the blast. AIM said defence and security forces were investigating.

The blast destroyed much of a wall around the roof of the three-storey building and badly damaged rooms on the second and third floors, AIM added. It gave no indication where the ANC office was located.

Troops guarded the area around the shattered building and kept reporters away.

Mozambicans who had visited the ANC office said it was on the top floor and appeared to be an information centre.

As is common in many parts of Maputo, the building had been designed by the Portuguese as an apartment block but is now a mixture of offices and flats.

Glenn says he will survive film portrait if President Reagan can

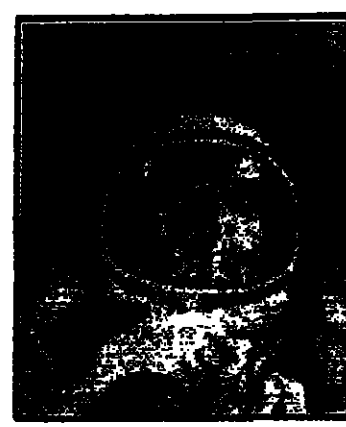
WASHINGTON (R) — Ex-astronaut John Glenn boycotted Sunday night the world premiere of the space film "The Right Stuff", in which he is portrayed, even though his opponents felt the film could boost his presidential campaign.

Mr. Glenn, now a Democratic senator from Ohio and a leading candidate for his party's presidential nomination, criticised the film script earlier this year for portraying him as a "preaching Presbyterian prude."

Also absent from the premiere, which was preceded by a flypast of World War II planes, was President Reagan, who is expected to run for re-election next year, and Mr. Glenn's six Democrat opponents for the nomination.

Four of the seven original group of U.S. astronauts portrayed in the film were there as seven astronauts from the later moon landing Apollo programme.

Before leaving Washington for a weekend in California with his family, Mr. Glenn scoffed at the idea that the film would have a big



Astronaut John Glenn

effect on his campaign.

Referring to one of the low-grade films made by Mr. Reagan, Mr. Glenn told reporters, "If President Reagan can survive 'Bedtime for Bonzo' I guess I can survive 'The Right Stuff'."

Newspapers suggested that "The Right Stuff" would be a major hit which might help Mr. Glenn strongly because of its portrayal of him as heroic but human.

The Washington Post called the film "a great American movie in a new epic form" and The New York Times called it a "true adventure story."

Film actor Charlton Heston, one of the many celebrities at the gala, said he was sure the film, being released as the country prepares for the primary election process to select presidential candidates, was bound to boost Mr. Glenn's chances.

White House chief of staff James Baker said he did not believe the Glenn movie would hurt President Reagan, who is expected to formally announce within a few months that he will run again.

"I don't think the voters are going to base their decision on a movie," he said in a television interview.

The film, planned long before it was known that Mr. Glenn would run for president, is being released at a time when Mr. Glenn and his main opponent ex-Vice President Walter Mondale are running neck-and-neck in voter favour.

COLUMN

Doctor tells parents to grow up

LONDON (R) — Parents who follow current trends and try to act like teenagers have been advised by a family psychiatrist to grow up and preserve a generation gap. Parents should stop spicing adolescents in dress, speech and action, Dr. Martyn Gay told a conference of headmasters in Cambridge. Dr. Gay, who has four teenage children, said young people were harmed by parents who acted like them. Parents should be prepared to state their beliefs and stand by them. If you think it is wrong for your sons and daughters to have sex outside marriage, you should say it is wrong. Stand up to your kids. They need to have some guidance and some control. Young people needed firmness and sensitivity from adults but it was vitally important to keep a clear distinction between the generation, he said.

Saudi prince robbed in U.K.

LONDON (R) — A Saudi prince was robbed of jewels worth £300,000 (\$450,000) by two men who held him at knifepoint in his west London home on Saturday, police said Sunday night. They named the victim as Prince Abdul Majid Bin Saud.

Pandas threatened by bamboo famine

PEKING (R) — China's threatened giant pandas appear to have survived a withering last spring of the bamboo which is their staple food but face a critical period this winter, the China Daily reported. It said no deaths had been reported from the three western provinces where an estimated 1,000 pandas still live wild. But it quoted Deputy Forestry Minister Dong Zhiyong as saying the critical period would come between November and May. In the spring huge tracts of arrow bamboo, the rare animals' favourite food, began to flower and wither — a cyclical phenomenon which prevents the pandas from eating it.

Princess reveals love of lorries

SYDNEY (R) — Princess Anne said here that she might have chosen to be a lorry driver if she had not been born into the royal family. The princess, aged 33, made the suggestion during a television interview with Michael Parkinson in which she dismissed rumours of an impending divorce from her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, as "ill-informed gossip." "Where they (reporters) have nothing better to do they just think up a story," the princess said. She told how, when a gunman tried to kidnap her in London in 1974, the back of her dress split open as she wrestled to stop him pulling her out of her car. "I was scrupulously polite because I thought it would be too silly to be rude at that stage." Of suggestions that she is too serious, she said: "I always think it's difficult to take an intelligent interest and wear a grin." Men of the royal family were allowed to be more serious, she remarked.

2 doctors cleared of murder charge

LOS ANGELES (R) — The California Court of Appeals have overturned murder charges against two doctors who were the first in the United States to be indicted for withdrawing all life support systems from a patient. A number of U.S. doctors hailed the court's ruling as an important victory for the American medical profession and said they hoped it would help establish legal conditions under which doctors could allow terminally-ill patients to die. The court ruled that doctors Robert Nejdil and Neil Barber did not violate any legal duty when they removed a 54-year-old patient, Clarence Herbert, from a respirator in Los Angeles in August 1981 and then, when he continued to breathe, stopped supplying him with nourishment intravenously. Herbert, who had become comatose after an operation, died six days after the intravenous fluids were withdrawn.

Drills routine, Seoul says

SEOUL (R) — South Korea Monday rejected a North Korean charge that it was staging provocative war games, saying that a 20,000-man military exercise in and around Seoul was an annual routine operation.

A Seoul defence ministry official said the six-day exercise, which began Sunday involved Homeland Reserve Forces (HRF) and happened to coincide with the current tense situation on the Korean Peninsula following the Oct. 9 Rangoon bomb blast.

The official was commenting on a report by the North Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), monitored in Tokyo, that Seoul had staged a provocative war exercise near the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) separating the two Koreas.

KCNA said the war games represented an attempt by the Seoul

authorities to increase tension on the Korean Peninsula after the Rangoon incident.

South Korea has blamed the North Koreans for the explosion in which four top South Korean ministers were killed, but Pyongyang has denied the allegations.

The North Korean charge was the latest in an exchange of accusations by the two Koreas following the Rangoon blast.

The Seoul government was still awaiting word from Rangoon Monday on the outcome of a Burmese government investigation into the bombing, which killed 21 people.

South Korea's new foreign minister, Lee Won-Kyung, told reporters: "Quick resolving of the Burma disaster and further enhancing of South Korea-Burma ties will be the best way to meet the will of the deceased."

Marcos agrees to adopt electoral reforms for '84

MANILA (R) — The ruling New Society Movement, the KBL, Monday agreed to adopt electoral reforms to encourage opponents of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos to contest next year's parliamentary elections, the government said.

The ruling party approved changes in the national assembly from regional to provincial representation — one of the opposition's major demands for next year's polls.

It also agreed to drop the block voting system in which Filipinos simply voted for a party's list of candidates rather than for individuals.

An official statement said the proposed constitutional changes would have to be put to the assembly as a constituent body. If approved, they would then be subject to a national plebiscite for ratification.

Opposition politicians have so far reacted coolly to the reforms. While they have welcomed a provincial electoral system, they said they had yet to be convinced that the government was sincere in seeking free and fair elections.

After the three-hour KBL caucus, Mr. Marcos issued a proclamation calling for a special session of the national assembly Tuesday, apparently to discuss the proposed constitutional amendments.

The assembly is also expected to

consider the president's proposal for two assemblies to join his newly-created board of inquiry into the murder in August of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Two major opposition groups have dominated anti-government demonstrations sparked off by Mr. Aquino's murder. One is the 12-party coalition known as UNIDO, and the other the recently-formed Justice for Mr. Aquino, Justice for All (JAJA) Movement.

'Marcos should go'

Salvador Laurel, UNIDO president, told Reuters he welcomed the proposed change to provincial representation. But he said that although UNIDO wanted to contest the 1984 assembly elections, Mr. Marcos should step down or take indefinite leave to pave the way for real change.

Western observers said rivals of Mr. Marcos wanted provincial representation because they lacked the organisation to mount regional election campaigns.

"The opposition finds itself between the devil and the deep blue sea," one Western diplomat said. "If it takes part in the national assembly elections in May next year it may make considerable gains, but it may lose some of its popular support for putting a stamp of legitimacy on the Marcos presidential system, as some would see it."

Policemen shot in Punjab

NEW DELHI (R) — Unidentified gunmen shot dead a policeman and wounded another in India's troubled northern state of Punjab Monday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

The agency said the policemen were shot Monday morning in a bus in Amritsar District, centre of a militant Sikh campaign to win religious concessions and greater autonomy.

No details of the assailants, who escaped from the bus after the incident, were available, PTI said.

At least 12 people have been killed and 50 injured in bomb attacks and clashes with police in Punjab and Delhi over the past four days.

The prosperous farming state was placed under direct rule and

the army given special powers to deal with troublemakers after extremists shot dead eight Hindus on Oct. 5.

In another attack on police, extremists Sunday night threw an army hand grenade at a police station in Punjab's administrative centre Chandigarh, PTI said.

The grenade did not explode, the agency added.

Police Monday used teargas and a baton charge to disperse an angry crowd protesting against a bomb attack on a Hindu temple in Punjab's central Ludhiana City Sunday, in which two people were wounded.

PTI said all the temples in the city were closed for an indefinite period following the attack and black flags flew from them as a mark of protest against the attack.

Army warns Grenadans as power crisis goes on

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (R) — An apparent power struggle within Grenada's ruling leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) kept the Caribbean island in a state of political suspension as the army gave warning that it would take action against any disturbances.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, 39, who has not been seen in public since Wednesday, was reported to be under house arrest.

The Caribbean news agency CANA Sunday quoted political sources in St. George's as saying that former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard now seemed the strongman on the English-

speaking island of 115,000.

Mr. Coard, 39, was reported by state-run radio to have resigned on Friday to refute "vicious rumours" that he had tried to oust and kill Mr. Bishop in a move to carry the government further to the left.

The radio said Saturday night people organising pro-Bishop demonstrations in the streets of the capital had been arrested while the armed forces issued a warning that it would take action against any disturbances.

The Grenadan authorities are refusing to let any foreign journalists in and five of them were expelled from the country Saturday, according to CANA.

Hardliner seen as Thatcher's successor

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's most outspoken hardliner, Norman Tebbit, promoted in a cabinet shuffle caused by the resignation of disgraced Minister Cecil Parkinson, was hailed Monday as her likeliest successor.

Mr. Tebbit, appointed to the important cabinet post of trade and industry secretary, is the major beneficiary of Mr. Parkinson's fall over a love affair with his now pregnant former secretary.

An abrasive and combative politician, Mr. Tebbit is the cabinet minister closest to Mrs. Thatcher's right-wing political thinking.

Many Conservatives believe he is now on course to take over leadership of the governing party should Mrs. Thatcher, 58 last week, decide to step down.

Mrs. Thatcher has given no indication she is about to bow out and has said she looks forward to leading the party into the next general election, due by 1988.

With Mr. Parkinson, a Thatcher protégé, now out of the running, newspapers supportive of the Conservative government made Mr. Tebbit the favourite to succeed the prime minister.

The Daily Express called him Mrs. Thatcher's heir apparent and said hardly a senior rival was in

sight.

The headline-catching drama of Trade Secretary Cecil Parkinson, his wife Ann and his former secretary, Sara Keays, upstaged Mrs. Thatcher at — the annual conference of her Conservative Party last week.

Political uproar over ex-Minister Parkinson and his former mistress spurred criticism from commentators and some of Mrs. Thatcher's own supporters.

In trying to keep Mr. Parkinson in the cabinet then finally accepting his twice-offered resignation, they said, Mrs. Thatcher seemed to have lost a deft political touch.

Municipal election result setback for French left

ANTONY, France (R) — A neo-Gaullist was Sunday elected mayor of this working-class town south of Paris, wresting power from the Communist Party in what political commentators said was a further setback for the ruling French left wing.

Patrick Devedjian won 51.29 per cent of the votes while outgoing Communist Mayor Andre Aubry, who held his seat for six years, gained 48.71 per cent.

Last June an electoral court overruled a 419-vote election victory by Mr. Aubry saying it was fraudulent.

A second poll last Sunday, with transparent ballot boxes in use for the first time and the presence of a large contingent of riot police, failed to produce a conclusive victor.

Mr. Devedjian came just 163 votes short of the 50 per cent needed to become mayor.

The election has taken on national proportions due to setbacks for France's ruling left wing in other municipal elections.

Mr. Devedjian is a close associate of Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, leader of the RPR party whose campaign to win over traditionally leftist towns has met with some success.

Reagan's words differ from deeds, Palme says

NEW YORK (R) — Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, in an interview released Sunday, said President Reagan's anti-Soviet rhetoric is creating "a state of insecurity" in Europe because his words and deeds are different.

Asked by Newsweek International in an interview in New York if Mr. Reagan's rhetoric against Moscow was to be taken seriously, Mr. Palme said: "Well, I don't know. Because if you really look at it, the actions have been cautious."

"But that is precisely what leaves us in Western Europe in a state of insecurity, because we don't quite know whether to follow the words or the actions."

Mr. Palme said he was deeply upset about worsening East-West relations and its effect on the arms reduction talks.

Asked for his view on the planned deployment of U.S. Pershing missiles in Western Europe from December, Mr. Palme said: "We are against the deployment, but that doesn't mean we swallow the Russian point of view. Not at all."

Mr. Palme said merging the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) talks with the Strategic Arms Reduction (START) talks, both staged in Geneva, may be the only way out of the impasse.

Court told trucker drove into motel bar on purpose

ALICE SPRINGS (R) — A driver smashed his truck into a motel bar, killing five people, after he had been thrown out of the prosecution alleged in court here Monday.

Prosecutor John McMaster said driver Douglas Crabbe smiled at one of the injured who was pinned under the huge truck before running off into the outback.

No plea was taken from Mr. Crabbe, who faces five counts of murder over the Aug. 18 crash at the inland motel at remote Ayers Rock, Central Australia.

Mr. McMaster said Mr. Crabbe had been drinking at the bar for about an hour and had to be subdued by two or three people because he was making "somewhat of a nuisance of himself."

He said Mr. Crabbe showed no sign of being drunk when he left, but he went to a nearby motel and unhitched two trailers from his truck, described as a road train because of its length.

He then drove the single trailer into the bar with murderous intent, killing three men and two women and injuring a dozen other people, Mr. McMaster said.

He was alleged to have told the manager of a construction site, where he was found several hours later, "it's no good wandering around in the bush. I have to face up to it some time."

The committal hearing is continuing.

'Dead spy' turns up in England

LONDON (R) — A Briton reported killed in battle in Afghanistan has turned up alive and well in southern England, the Sunday Times newspaper reported.

The identity of the man with a British passport who died in the South Asian country is now a mystery.

He was named by Afghan authorities earlier this month as a British spy, Stuart Bodman, 30. They said he had been killed in a battle between government troops and anti-Communist insurgents.

The Sunday Times said there was no doubt that the man found dead had borrowed Mr. Bodman's name.

The real Stuart Bodman, a 30-year-old warehouseman, told the newspaper: "I've never been further than (the English Channel Island of) Jersey and I don't know how they got my name."

Kissinger plans to meet leftist, rightist dissidents

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's special commission on Central America, back from a quick tour of six nations in the troubled region, plans to meet rebel leaders from El Salvador and Nicaragua, commission chairman Henry Kissinger said.

"In principle, we will meet with both Salvadorean and Nicaraguan dissidents," the former secretary of state told reporters, adding that no dates had been set for the meetings.

The 14-member commission, set up in August to make policy recommendations on Central America, visited Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

The Kissinger commission got a chilly reception in Nicaragua, where junta leader Daniel Ortega accused the United States of waging open war against his country.

Nicaraguan officials have made no secret of the fact that they considered the commission's visit little more than a public relations exercise to camouflage U.S. attempts to topple the Sandinista government.

The New York Times Sunday quoted Reagan administration officials as saying the CIA recommended and helped plan the attacks.

In Panama and Costa Rica, which so far have been spared the violence in much of Central America, government leaders told Dr. Kissinger their countries faced serious economic problems that could cause a crisis and lead to social unrest.

Costa Rican Vice President Alberto Fair called for U.S. aid at the rate of \$1 billion a year for the next decade.

In El Salvador, the Kissinger commission saw an upsurge in violence by rightist death squads and leftist rebels fighting the U.S.-backed government.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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MR. GOREN

Q.—One of the players in our game argues vehemently about the virtues of "balancing." I know what he means, but I am not sure how bids in the balancing position differ from bids in the immediate seat. Can you help?—D. Cameron, Toronto, Ont.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—First of all, let's show what we mean by the balancing seat and the immediate seat:

West North East South
1 ♠ Pass Pass ?

North is in the "immediate" seat, i.e., the seat right behind the opening bidder. He chose not to act. After East's pass, South is in the "balancing" seat. If he does not take some action, the auction is over.

To act in the immediate seat, you need sound values. One of your opponents has already announced a hand that is stronger than the average, and right behind you is another one of the enemy anxious to do you great damage if he can. After all, his strength is as yet unknown.

In the balancing seat, however, you can act on far weaker hands. That is because there is an implication that partner has a fair amount of strength. Why, then, did partner not enter the auction? Because his hand was flawed in some way or other. Perhaps a large part of his length or strength was in the enemy suit, or perhaps he had the wrong distribution for a takeout double.

How can you be sure that partner has some strength? Assume that your hand is weaker than an opening bid—say 10 points. Since responder did not act, he cannot have more than 6 points.

So if we give the opener 13 points for his bid, we see that partner can have anywhere from 11-17 points. In other words, you might even have enough for game, even though partner could not act initially.

Another consideration is that you certainly don't want to let the opponents buy the hand at the one-level. Therefore, you want to compete, either by bidding a suit of your own or by asking partner to bid his best suit via a takeout double.

But partner has to know whether you are bidding on sub-minimum values simply to protect against the opponents buying the hand too cheaply, or whether you really have a sound hand. One simple way to do this, and one that has won favor with a majority of experts, is to have all good hands, i.e., those of 11 HCP or better, start off with a takeout double. That means that any time you balance with a suit bid, you are limiting your hand to 10 HCP. The only exception is a balancing bid of 1 no trump, which is shaded to 12-15 HCP.

If you are going to shade your balancing double, you still need a way to tell partner when you have the sort of hand which would have qualified for a takeout double in the immediate seat. Therefore, you have to change your schedule of rebids. To show a normal takeout double, you raise partner's suit; you jump raise his suit with 16-18 points, instead of just making a simple raise. And a takeout double followed by a new suit simply shows a sound overcall.

This method might not be perfect, but it works well enough. If you follow it, you should be able to stay out of trouble and improve your results.